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THE NEW HAVEN DIVORCE CASE.

A New Phase in the Case—Counter Charges of Dr. Bennett Against Mrs. Bennett.

Direct Examination of Dr. George Bennett Continued.

EIGHTH DAY.

NEW HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

At 9 o'clock this morning the Court opened, and the direct examination of respondent was continued. Gov. DUTTON again took his station close to the ear of the witness.

Dr. Bennett continued—Mrs. Bennett says I would not get a physician in time when she was confined; the day she was confined I was in the garden, it was in the Fall of the year, raking up leaves; that morning she was at breakfast in the kitchen; after raking the leaves I went up stairs to see her; I went up without being called; she was standing at the bed in some little distress; I immediately went after the physician, Dr. Hooper, in Olive street; they told me was not at home, but at the Medical College; I went up to the Medical College, but he was not there; I then went back again, but he had not returned to his home; I hardly knew then what to do; but I knew something must be done, and I am not positive which of the two Dr. Ives' I went to; I went to one of them, but he was not at home; it was very unpleasant, chilly and rainy; my health was miserable at the time, and I caught a very severe cold; I then went home, for I was pretty near home, to see how Mrs. Bennett was; or I don't know but what I went after a nurse before I went home, and took her there; I then went again to Dr. Skiffs, and found him, and told him I wanted him to come immediately home with me; there was a gentleman in the office at the time; the Doctor said he would go up after dinner; he was going to sit right down at the table; I said, "Doctor, you must come right away; it is very urgent; I can't wait;" he said his dinner would take but a little time; he guessed it would do then; I looked at him, and spoke pretty sharp, and said, "Doctor, now or never;" the Doctor was weary; I don't know that I can blame him; I then went to Dr. Hooper's, in Olive-street, and he went with me, and in a few moments we were at the bedside of my wife; the nurse was there, and I was there, and all passed off charmingly. I did not propose to attend her without having any other physician; I never proposed such a thing, nor thought of it; I never refused to go after a nurse; our cook, who had reared a family of children, was also there; she was the first person who kissed the child, before it was washed; she said it would do her good; she was an Irish woman; as I said before, I caught a very severe cold, and it was necessary I should go out at other times, for the benefit of Mrs. B., and this added to my cold; I still grew worse for three to four or five weeks, and my neck was very stiff; I could hardly turn it; and my chest was so affected that it was almost impossible for me to breathe; a slight cold most any time would affect my throat, so that, to swallow a little water would strangle me, almost; one evening, while my neck pained me so badly, I got a piece of flannel, and saturated it with laudanum, and at the same time bathed my neck with it before I went to bed, and also bathed my breast, and then went to bed and took a pleasant night's rest; Mrs. Bennett lay at the back side of the bed, and the little baby still further back, between her and the wall; I woke up in the night, and found myself lying just where I put myself when I went to bed, and found the baby between us, and pretty tightly there too, for Mrs. Bennett was pretty close to me; I saw that all appeared to be right: just shut my eyes and went to sleep again; in the morning Mrs. Bennett got up before I did; at any rate she went down stairs first, and left the little baby in bed with me; I soon got up and prepared myself to go down stairs; the little baby was asleep; along about nine or ten o'clock, or quite late in the morning, the little baby appeared unusually sleepy; it tried to open its little eyes, but couldn't keep them open; I thought nothing of it, until Mrs. Bennett came, like most young mothers, and seemed to be a little worried; I told her that there was nothing particular the matter with the baby, only that it had probably inhaled the laudanum from my bathing; I knew that to be the case; the child had laid all covered up in the bedclothes; I think she spoke first of going to the physician's; I went down to Dr. Hooper's; he was not at home, but I left my name, with a request that he would come up immediately; before I went down I went to my office, and told Dr. Baker to prepare a little lobelia tea, and give it to the baby while I was gone; he was not correct in stating that he gave it oil and milk; I am quite positive he gave the tea I had ordered; the child slept on for three or four hours, and about that time, if I am not mistaken, Dr. Hooper came up, and the baby was so that it could not keep its eyes open; it was pretty much awake; the Doctor did not appear to think anything of it; what he ordered I don't remember; Mrs. Bennett thinks strong tea; *I never gave that child any laudanum*; Mrs. Bennett told me I had been giving laudanum to the child; I could not bear to hear her talk that way; if anybody who did not know us had heard her say that, it would have been thought that we were curious people; I have been trying to convince New-Haven people that I was a pretty good sort of man. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blackman—Ah! I think you will succeed. [Laughter.]

Witness—I told Dr. Baker that I supposed that the baby required something; I do not remember that I told him the cause; I may have told him that it had been inhaling laudanum; I do not think of anything farther to state in relation to this matter; a little time after that Mrs. McKee, one of our neighbors, who was in the habit of borrowing, and lived next door to us, came in to borrow my axe, or it would be some letter-paper, or some postage-stamps, and, in fact, everything, even butter and some of these things; she was a general hand at borrowing; I was quite pleased to lend to her, but soon I got very tired of it; one time she borrowed some silver cake-baskets; Mrs. Bennett told me of it; I said, "Why, I declare I wouldn't lend them: it is but a little while since I got them," and I liked to see such things around, especially when I made Mrs. Bennett a present; but the cake-baskets were not presents; that day I did not send for them; but next morning, as I was standing at the stove with the baby, Mrs. Bennett came in and I spoke of the cake-baskets; they had not been returned; I called the girl and told her to tell Mrs. McKee that Mrs. Bennett wanted the cake-baskets; Mrs. Bennett told her not to say so; I told her to go on, and she went on; Mrs. Bennett came to me, and seemed to have one of those fits of anger again, and called me most everything; I can't think of the names; I says, "Here, give me the baby." As I had the baby in my hands first, I didn't see why I was not entitled to it. But she, not being in her right mind, could not see as I saw, and took hold of the child's dress and pulled, and I just kept hold quietly, [laughter,] and she kept pulling, [laughter,] and it brought the baby pretty nearly in contact with the stove, so near that I thought it was most too warm for it. [Renewed laughter.] I kept the baby. I did not hold up the baby by the stove by one leg. No, no! If she had not taken hold of the baby this thing would not have happened; I should have been sitting down by the stove with the baby, kissing it. [Laughter.] The child may have cried; I don't recollect. Our children were generally very quiet little things. I never said to my wife that I wanted her to get along without another nurse after our first nurse went away. I can't recollect refusing her money to get some oysters; one day I came from down town, came into the house, bringing a ham in; this was in Dixwell street; a person by the name of Joseph Sheldon went in with me; in those days I had to be pretty attentive to my business, to pay my debts and support my family; I cannot recollect, but it does seem to me that Mrs. Bennett asked me to cut that ham; I guess I refused; I think I told her I could not stay then; that I must go; she tells me that Joseph Sheldon cut the ham; she certainly is a great carver, and cuts a great many shines. [Great laughter.] Her father sits near by me, and he says I charged him once 50 cents for dinner; her father! the facts are that he was traveling with Mr. Baker, a book-keeper of mine, one who agreed to stay with me one or two years, and left before the end of the time; the old gentleman, Mr. Allis, had been traveling for me, but then was traveling for Mr. Baker, in the pill business; Mr. Baker paid his expenses, and as he had not done right towards me, made me feel rather unpleasant about it.

[Counsel disputed whether Baker was a rival of Dr. Bennett, in the pill business. Baker swore distinctly that he was not. The questions were allowed.]

I told the old gentleman one day in my house that as he was then traveling for Mr. Baker, and he paid his expenses, that I should charge him fifty cents for his dinner; the old gentleman seemed to think pretty hard of it; he didn't want to pay it; it was unpleasant language, a muttering of words; I cannot recollect the words; I told him, "I don't want you to pay anything, unless you are traveling for him;" he finally paid me 37½ cents; we went, while living in Dixwell-street, to Newport or Niagara, I forget which; I think it was Newport—it was to some watering-place—and left her sister in charge of the house; we were gone some little time; we came back, landed at New-Haven dépôt, and took a very pleasant carriage up; we got two-thirds of the way home, when we saw her sister, Fanny Allis, in charge of two firemen; I don't recollect asking the young lady to leave our house that evening; I didn't like to see her with the firemen; I did request her to leave the house, because of what I have spoken of, together with her influence; she seemed to be putting Mrs. Bennett up to many little things; she was not well thought of in this place.

Judge Blackman—Does this open the question of character, your Honor?

Gov. Baldwin argued the admissibility of the evidence.

[The lady in question is now married to Judge Cole, of Winona, Minnesota.]

The Court—If this is stating the cause which actuated witness, it is proper for him to state it.

Judge Blackman—From what my client says to me, your Honor, we prefer it should go on. We wish to know why Dr. Bennett permitted this lady to live in this house if he considered her a bad character. We will put the question presently.

Witness—Mrs. Bennett told me she did not like Fanny's going out with the firemen, and she told me—

[This part of the evidence stopped.]

Witness—Mrs. Bennett wanted to break up housekeeping during the Winter, and go to board at the New-Haven House.

Gov. Dutton—Here is another communication from Mrs. Bennett, addressed to her husband on the second wedding anniversary. It may as well be put in here.

The Governor read poetical effusion No. 2, as follows:

TO MY HUSBAND,

On the Second Anniversary of our Marriage.

How have I thought of thee,—as flies
  The dove to seek her mate,
Trembling lest some rude hand has made
  Her sweet home desolate;
Thus doth my bosom seek in thine
The only heart that throbs with mine.

How have I thought of thee, as turns
  The flower to meet the sun,
E'en though when clouds and storms arise
  It be not shone upon.
Thus dear one in thine eye I see
The only light that beams for me.

How have I thought of thee, as thinks
  The mariner of home,
When doomed through many a dreary waste
  Of waters yet to roam.
Thus doth my spirit turn to thee,
My guiding star o'er life's wild sea.

NEW-HAVEN, May 14, 1851. MARY.

[Mrs. Bennett was inquired of touching the source whence she obtained this poem? She replied, that it was taken from the "Youth's Cabinet." The date she did not remember. "It was long, long ago," she said; and added, "I make no claims to be a poetess."]

Witness—I always thought Mrs. Bennett had enough clothing; I got the dresses while we were in Cherry-street; I thought they were silk, and Mrs. Bennett said they were; I procured the dresses for Mrs. Bennett; I think we had New-Year's calls in Dixwell-street; she did not feel very well, but I asked her to come down, for I was anxious to show her off; [laughter] I did not think she was too unwell to come down; she was a little complaining; she came down and stayed some little time, and then went up again, and then came down again; I guess I did invite persons to call, but don't recollect about it; I do not remember that she objected to receive calls, or I shouldn't have prepared for it; I do not recollect having scattered corn and beans, *succatash*, on the floor before dinner. I have some recollection of having told her she ought to wear an apron, on several occasions when she was in the kitchen with a very pretty dress on; I do not remember throwing a mixture for cakes, of eggs, butter, &c., on the floor on any occurrence; I think I would have remembered any such occasion; I know that at one time in Dixwell-street I told her about the apron, and my hand was in the flour, *and I just gave her an idea how it would look on her dress*, (laughter); I do not recollect of any pump being out of order in Dixwell-street; I have no recollection of a pump; do not remember where we got the water, whether in or out of the house; my mind was so much on my business that I do not remember; I don't recollect ever having stopped up a pump; in regard to breaking up housekeeping, I may have asked Mrs. Bennet how she would like to board; she fell in with the idea, anyway; we both went to the New Haven House to settle the matter.

[Gov. Dutton got round to the dexter ear of the witness, as he said he could hear better on that side.]

Witness.—When we went to the New-Haven House, I think the children were at Mrs. Blakelee's, where we usually left them when we went a little journey; probably I may have urged the matter, and she consented, and I took them there in the carriage; Mrs. Bennett and I generally went together to meals; I should have been very much dissatisfied to go alone, without my wife, whom I thought so much of; (laughter;) Mrs. Bennett may have said she wanted a girl, and I said it was hardly worth while, when we could get along without; the washing was done out, and Mrs. Bennett's sewing was done for her; I have a little recollection that the servant girl of the house used to come in and stay while we were at dinner; I don't recollect leaving her without breakfast one Sunday morning.

Q.—Did you ever use indecent language to Mrs. Bennett? A.—There may have been times when I used wrong words to match hers when she gave me cause; I never used harsh words to her unless she had used harsh words to me; I generally went with her in the evening when she went to nurse the children, when I could; while we were at the New-Haven House I do not remember that Mrs. Bennett made any complaint that she had to go down to her meals alone; I do not recollect any unpleasant circumstance there, except that she wanted a girl; whenever she wanted any little thing that I would not grant, there was generally a fuss; it seems to me there were some little difficulties, but I always had to yield; I would have stayed at the New-Haven House longer, only Mrs. Bennett was displeased with some little frivolous matter that occurred there between her and Mrs. Ives; Mrs. Bennett had her baby down in the parlor, with a little doll-cradle, and Mrs. Ives objected to it; I could not see any blame in her, and sided up for her; Mrs. Ives was not in favor of having children in the parlor; Mrs. Bennett said Mrs. Ives complained of it; I did not think it sufficient cause for leaving the hotel; I furnished the room with my own furniture, except the bedstead; Mrs. Bennett had only to talk a little while before I was willing to go; I told her I preferred to stay, because I didn't want to move my furniture back in the Winter, to be upside down again; from the New-Haven House we went to the Tontine Hotel; I cannot tell whose suggestion it was, but she was perfectly willing to go; I recollect now it was her suggestion; we afterwards went back to Dixwell-street, and then to George-street; I think I consulted her about the purchase of the house in George-street, because I almost always consulted her; the purchase was with her approbation and consent; she speaks of not having fire in the furnace; we had a fire for one Winter, if not for two, and I had nothing to do with a furnace before, and I disliked it very much, and could not tell what was the matter; I finally found that the gas was escaping; Mr. Campbell attended to the furnace; we used to send for him, and he would fix it all right; but after using it a short time longer, I found it just as bad as ever; the last Winter or two we kept house there, I found it would not do to use it, and got an air-tight stove, and placed it in the dining-room during the Winter; the furnace warmed the dining-room, sitting-room, two parlors, the hall and two rooms overhead; it was designed, when we first went, to heat the parlors only; I did let the fire down out of the furnace; the reason was that the heat affected my throat; I told Mrs. Bennett frequently that she could not have fire in the furnace; I am very much opposed to stoves, and am much in favor of having the house heated up, and I went to see if I could not see somebody's furnace that was heated by steam; very recently I have been talking with a person about having a steam-engine put up in the lower part of my garden to run a printing press I have, and to use the steam to heat my house; I had very nice carpets, and the original register was in the corner, and I did not wish to cut those pretty carpets; I had a great desire to put marble mantels, and wanted to contrive it so as to have the conductors led up behind the mantels, and have the registers there; I had considerable taste, and Mrs. Bennett too; [laughter;] the last year I was there I got an air-tight stove, and put it in the sitting-room; we had a very pretty, large range, and that would heat the kitchen and the room above, unless it was a very cold day; the range did not heat the room above; the furnace did that; in the dining-room there was an air-tight, pretty stove,—a pretty large room; in the sitting-room we could put a fire in a little grate; one parlor could only be heated by the furnace, and in altering the registers the heat was carried clear across the room, and I found that the parlors could not be heated as well afterwards; the mantels got smoked because the grates were not properly cemented with the marble front, and when the fire was kindled up with wood it would smoke through, and no one to blame for it; I never stopped up the flue, never, never! I wanted a fire built there; the mason told me I could not do it; I said I will do it; the flue was divided, so that a fire might be made there, independent of the furnace; Mr. North told me several times about this matter that I was about right, and he pitied me; [Mr. North succeeded Dr. Bennett in the occupancy of the house;] I did not intimate to him that the flue was smoked in consequence of difficulty with my wife; I never did such a thing—that is not my way at all—and I don't know that I ever spoke unkindly of my wife to anybody; I wanted to make the house pleasanter to her; Mrs. Bennett and I agreed that we would have an addition, and in order to make an addition moved a large wooden house down another street for some rods to enlarge my door-yard; the addition was a large one, and cost some $2,000; the removal of the old house cost some $500; in forming a bay window to the sitting room, it was necessary to knock the wall out, and expose the interior of the house; this part was on one side of the hall, and did not affect the other side; it took a good deal of time to arrange this, but still we thought the other part of the house habitable, and stayed, and went to the City Hotel and took our meals; this was a great undertaking for me, for I, of course, would have to oversee it a good deal; that, with the charge of my business, was a little more than I ought to have attended to; I had a single horse and wagon there, and would at meal-time, perhaps most of the time, take my little family down to the City Hotel; but this was an unusually kind, gentle horse; Mrs. Bennett drove it about the city everywhere; I don't recollect that she objected to going to the City Hotel to take our meals; I shouldn't wonder if I have left her standing when I drove away, when I was hurried; I had no ill motive, certainly not; oh, no! it was because my business pressed me; there may have been times when I urged her to hurry; it was just like me; [laughter,] I would wait some little time at the door, and would think it was long enough, and would go out; but I was sorry she wasn't with me; [renewed laughter;] there was one time at Branford Point when a young lady came with me; I told Mrs. Bennett that this young lady was at my house, and told her that I gave her a gold ring; [laughter;] Mrs. Bennett did not make any reply that I recollect; she seemed to think I spoke in a joking way; that was the way I spoke of it; I did not have any improper intimacy with the young lady; not at all—not at all; I had a wife six miles off, and a horse and carriage, and I could have gone there; [shouts of laughter;] it was in the garden that the young lady did put her finger in the button-hole of my coat; she was talking and leaned up pretty well; it was natural when she was leaning up for her to lean up against my button-hole—[great laughter;]—What was she there for, is the question; I used to keep my labels in my house, in a little room over the hall; I was very choice of them, for if I got out of them I should have lost so much money; I never knew the girl yet that I had, but would come into the house after labels; that was very general; and I don't know that I ever had a girl yet but I made presents to; but I always saw that my wife was well provided for, first; everybody knows I was attached to my wife; I loved my wife as you (turning to Gov. Dutton) love your God; after we got the house all fixed up nice, all furnished off well, we began to feel pretty well, Mrs. Bennett and I did, and we went to Newport; I spoke of it first; we talked together; I never wished to do anything without her consent; that is what I have been living for, to make her happy; at Newport I got acquainted with the Hon. Aaron Skinner, [ex-Mayor of New-Haven;] Mr. Skinner invited us to take a ride with him; we went to the Glen, I think.

Counsel debated the propriety of bringing in the name of Mr. Skinner. [The gentleman has recently died.]

The Court—Gentlemen will use their own judgment in the matter; I do not suppose there is anything indelicate about it.

Witness—After we came home, and Mrs. Bennett was talking of the kindness of Mr. Skinner and his lady to us, and I finally spoke of having a party; and it is just like me to having the best people, (a titter;) and Mrs. Bennett and I spoke of how nice it would be to have them; and we then spoke of having some other acquaintances; just at that moment, Joseph Shelden, Esq., came in; he came, swinging his hat, and his head, and his legs; he said, "I have just come from the Hon. Aaron Skinner;" I think he had been there to teach a school; he was rather boasting about being up there; "Why," said he, "the Judge invited me into his house;" he spoke of the fine furniture he saw there, and appeared very much delighted at having been invited into Mr. Skinner's house; and then he and Mrs. Bennett began to talk about this party we had been speaking of; I found that they were getting into it deeper than I had, and so I let it all drop.

Q.—They say you used the phrase that you didn't want any but the "big bugs." A.—Well—(hesitating)—well, that would be about what I want; [laughter;] I can't recollect using any such phrase; I would have my own way in such a matter as that, I wouldn't consult him; I wouldn't have any but the best; those whom I consider the best people are those who are upright and honest; I can't think I said I didn't want any but "Avenue people;" it would not be like me; Mrs. Bennett speaks of my disarranging the parlors; we had a groceryman and butcher, who always came for the orders, and generally the servant gave the orders; sometimes Mrs. Bennett gave the orders; one day either the groceryman or the butcher came and wanted to know what was wanted, and the girl went up to tell Mrs. Bennett; I saw the man and told him we didn't want anything; the reason I did so was that we had plenty in the house; there were some very fine clams and a nice steak; some little time passed, and while sitting at the table with Mrs. Perry, my sister, Mrs. Bennett had one of those sudden fits, (laughter,) and told me that she would give me to know that I mustn't interfere with her business; then, I think, when she got through, she passed along and said, "I'll interfere now with your affairs;" I sat there, rather trembling, to know what was going to happen, (renewed laughter;) I got through my dinner, and went up in the office, and saw my letters and papers and large books all strewed in the middle of the floor; I kept my papers and letters all put up in good order; that is my character; I think I went down, a little excited, and asked my sister to come up and look; she went up and looked; very likely I said something; I stood there looking in amazement; not long after that, I was in the parlor; I looked around and saw everything in good order, and I took things, one by one, and laid them over gently, and laid them on the floor, without hurting anything; I did not disarrange anything in the parlor till after I had been in my office; I went away somewhere; was gone a little while; fifteen or twenty minutes; I can never hold any unpleasant feelings with any one over ten or fifteen minutes; I then went searching after Mrs. Bennett; I told her I was sorry; I guess I told her I was to blame; it cost me a little something, for I knew I was not; I told her I was sorry I had done so; Mrs. Bennett says that one time I took medicine and went to bed, in order not to have company there; I may have taken the medicine, but I did not take it for that reason; oh, no! I took it to relieve my distress; for my health.

[Recess till 2 o'clock.]

AFTER RECESS.

Witness resumed—I don't think Mrs. Bennett had any reason to complain about my interfering with the cooking; I remember opening the windows to let the gas out; I recollect that I took a large stick out of the grate in the sitting-room, which was smoking very much; it was charred, and could not possibly burn; Mrs. Bennett got very angry because I took the stick out; she went down to my office, and so disarranged the type that it was quite impossible for the compositor to do much with them; she used rather unpleasant words; I cannot recollect now what they were, but it was a mess of very unpleasant words, in a very unpleasant tone; the stick was smoking the mantel very much; I don't recollect that there was any other provocation than this to make Mrs. Bennett disarrange the type; one time I came into the house, and she and the girl were in the kitchen, and what I said I don't recollect; they were making doughnuts I believe; I went up stairs to the little hall library, *and Mrs. Bennett locked the door, and there I was*: couldn't get out; I thought of getting out on the piazza, and jumping off there; I got out of the window, but found I couldn't do it without hurting me; I tried the other windows, but they were fastened; I went back into the room and stayed there, perhaps half an hour, till I got tired of it; I took a brick and broke the panels of the door; soon got out, and Mrs. Bennett was outside in the hall, and it seemed that she did it to tantalize me; she said so; she said she did it because I interfered a little in the kitchen; one evening she got on one of these sudden fits, and I went out of my office; it was pretty cool, and I had left my coat and vest off; I thought I would run out a little way, and went back, but found the door locked; I asked her to let me in pleasantly, but she wouldn't open the door; I kept saying, "Mary, won't you open the door?" she did not answer; by this time I got quite cold; I rattled the door gently, then sat down on the step; once in a while got up and rattled the door gently; I stayed there half an hour, and the door wasn't opened then; in a few minutes I went back again, and the door was unlocked; I went in, but she wasn't there; the door leading into the children's room was locked, and there she slept, and I in the room I first entered; this was full 10 o'clock in the evening; I didn't give any offence on that occasion: I can't think, just now, of any other occasion when she locked me out.

Q.—How about tearing her bonnet and dress? A.—She had a new bonnet: I had told her before I would rather pay for things as we went along; I asked her if it was charged? she said, "Be sure;" said she didn't care, and said improper words; she called me "old fool," *and I just took hold of the flowers on the bonnet and tore them out*; she did the rest, and smashed the bonnet all up; I tore the collar in two at the same time, for the same cause; I did very wrong there, I think; I don't recollect of spoiling her breast-pin; once, I came up the cellar stairs—my hat was on my head, and she knocked it off, if I recollect right, *and I took hold of her dress, and she gave a twitch and off she went, and that was the way the dress was torn*; [laughter]; I don't recollect about the mantilla, nor about the sun-bonnet, which she says I tore; I think if I gave a woman fifty cents not to scrub the house, it was because I thought there was no use in doing it; I think I have paid women in one or two instances for lost time, when the fault was on our own part; I don't remember offering Margaret Kelly fifty cents not to scrub the floor; in relation to refusing to pay for clams which Mrs. Bennett had ordered, and sending the man away, I recollect that I refused to pay for them, because we had something else in the house; it was either clams I got, or some other things, or something of that kind, [laughter;] I don't remember that I ever said to Mrs. Bennett, "G—d d—n your soul to h—l;" one day, while sitting in the back parlor—the old gentleman, (Mr. Allis,) Mrs. Bennett, and myself, were sitting there—something was said in relation to charging her father fifty cents for his dinner; much else was said; the substance of it all was a general dislike of me; they were talking about things generally—about the hat and coat and other things, and the old gentleman charged me with unkindness; he spoke some about the traveling affair, about not employing him, and I told him that I wouldn't have him speak so to me; if he did, I should throw his hat out of doors; that started Mrs. Bennett, and the old gentleman said he would throw me out if I did that; they both kept on talking, and I started for the sitting-room, and saw the hat or coat, (think it was the hat,) and I was standing by the windows; by that time Mrs. Bennett had got up to me; I was laboring under a good deal of difficulty in getting the window up, for she had me; she clasped me around the body; the old gentleman, he put in too; [laughter;] I finally got the window up and the hat out, if I am not mistaken; *I guess I got the hat out*; they pushed me along, both had hold of me, and while I was standing by the front parlor door, trying to get away, the old gentleman's daguerreotype fell on the floor; I gave it a kick, and the next pull from them brought me, I believe, on top of it; the old gentleman let go his hold and went out of the hall-door, I suppose into the street; Mrs. Bennett kept hold; she had me by the hair, then, with one hand, and I was compelled to follow her into the front parlor, and she used all her strength in pulling and punching me up; *she had my head bending down to her, using all her strength, and punching me with the other hand*, calling me an old fool and a devil; and after following me about the room for perhaps a couple of minutes, she then, being weary, perfectly tired out, seated herself in one chair, and I was glad to sit in another—[laughter;]—I sat there, fearing, thinking what had been done; presently, she came at me again; she had me by the hair again, using her whole vengeance, and she said, "I will kill you—I will kill you—I must kill you," hitting me at the same time a pretty good thump.

Q.—Well, what followed? A.—Well, I think I went to bed then—[great laughter;]—she called me "D—d old fool," and "Devil;" I used no violence to her; I wanted to get away badly, but couldn't do it without using force that would be improper to a lady; [laughter;] I used no harsh expressions to her at that time, for I thought the less I said the better I would be off; about the medicine in George-street; at that time Mrs Bennett was very much in the notion that I should get her some medicine; I did not go; I did not incline that way; I was opposed to it; I expressed that opinion to her, but she gave me no peace, and finally said she would go down; I went with her to a physician, and she related her story to him, and the physician told her she had better not do so, but tells her to go on her way rejoicing; [Laughter]; a few days after that she still worried me in the same way; I told her I did not want to go to another place; but she urged me, and urged me, and said she would go; she started, and I went with her; I did not wish to have her go alone, but I knew she would go; we got to the physician's office, and she told her story to him, and he told her that a certain syrup and pills were required; they still talked together; I all the time did not know a word that they said; the first I heard was her saying that the syrup was so much, and the pills were so much; it was either $2 50 or $5 apiece; she had either the bottle or the pills in her hands; I don't know which; I told her there was no use in getting both; she said one of them alone wouldn't do; I told her, "Never mind; I shouldn't pay for more than one, any way;" she took one of them; am not sure which one; she took the medicine; I did not stand by to insist upon her taking it; I was more in favor the other way, *of her not taking it*; *I never broke a parasol because she threw medicine out of the window* or into the slop-pail; the physician to whom we went to get this medicine was Dr. Lyon; he told Mrs. Bennett that one medicine alone would be of no use; I don't know that Dr. Hooker ever came to our house for such a purpose; when we first lived in George-street, Dr. Hooker came there as our family physician; he came only for good purposes; there have been times when I saw mouldy potatoes, and I have told her some two or three times that things had not been properly seen to at all times; I found mouldy potatoes and some steak that had got mouldy in the cellar; I brought them up into one of the rooms, and put them where she could see them; I had no other object; *on one occasion I brought up a rusty gridiron and put it in the front parlor*, [laughter;] I thought it ought to be fixed and cleaned; that was the only reason; she says she did not see it till company came in; I was sorry the company came in; if I had known it, I would have taken it out myself; I guess Mrs. Bennett was mistaken about my swearing at her because she did not take better care; when I scattered the flowers about, it was the same occasion when I laid the things over in the parlor; once in the garden, when she spoke spitefully to me, I took a bouquet from her and threw it away; I recollect that once, when we were going to ride out on an unpleasant day, I requested that she would have the children go into the house; they were playing on the pavement; I do not recollect whether the bouquet was thrown away the same day; I have put Mrs. Bennett in the care of other gentlemen to go to lectures and concerts; I supposed it would please her; she expressed no dissatisfaction; oh, no! oh, no! she went and seemed very pleasant; I think that once or twice I got out of the carriage, and put other gentlemen in with her; Mr. Sheldon was one of these gentlemen; it seemed at the time to be very pleasant to her; I generally went down to the Old Folks' Concert with her; I left her there, and went down to the Post-Office; once or twice I didn't get back in time, and found she had gone home; I did not suppose it was unpleasant to her; if it had been she would have gone home alone; many times she has gone out alone as far as the Post-Office, or further, as late in the evening as that; I do not recollect leaving her alone with a gentleman at a German Concert we went to; I never had any design to put her in a false position, or make the public talk about her; oh, no! she has sometimes complained that I left her to come home with other gentlemen; but she never complained at the time; never until her petition for divorce was got up; I recollect of her going to Mrs. Quin's dancing exhibitions; she wanted me to go; I would not, and tried to prevail on her not to go; I told her it would not look well; she said she would go; she didn't care; I believe I went once or twice, for I did not like to have her go alone; she used to come home with another gentleman, and one or two of our neighbors would have their gentlemen too; she went with other gentlemen, as well as returned; she went with one gentleman in particular, Mr. Beck; she used to go out slyly, so that I wouldn't know; she used to call on a neighboring young lady, and they went together with the gentleman; she would return about eleven or twelve o'clock; she went with Mr. Beck on other occasions; Mr. Beck gave my little children a present on New-Year's Day of a box of candies; I was highly pleased with Mr. Beck; I went to the Colleges, and invited him to come and take a meal; but how he ever came there first, I never could find out; I did not invite him; I got so that I thought we had better live more quietly; I told Mrs. Bennett that we had better not have so many callers; there were some half-a-dozen callers; I rather think they called to see Mrs. Bennett, as they held their conversation with her and not with me; these were all young gentlemen; some had called without my invitation; others I invited; I think it is a long time ago when I first invited other gentlemen to kiss my wife; I would kiss the ladies the gentlemen brought in, and tell the gentlemen to kiss my wife [laughter;] the design was to make it cheerful; to make her happy [roars of laughter;] there have been gentlemen to call upon her contrary to my wishes, and I told her I had rather they would not come; Mr. Horace Smith, I knew; he called many times; one time, I was sitting in the little hall library, Mrs. Bennett came in and said, "Doctor, I wish you would go out; I want to stay here, now;" it was a great place of her's for writing; she would lock the door, and would not open when I knocked; on this occasion she wanted me to go out because she wanted to write or be alone; she began to talk rather pleasant; said she was going to have company up from New-York on Commencement Day—her sister, Fanny Allis, and Sarah Newman, my cousin; she spoke in a good humor, and said she wished I would write down and have Horace Smith come up; I told her "No, I would not;" she began to be a little impatient then, and said "If you don't, I will;" I told her that would not do, for I would rather he wouldn't come up; I didn't want him; I was decided and said "No, he shall not come;" and she, at the time, said she would write; he should come; I then left the room, supposing, of course, she would do as I said; she got in one of her fits again, and I think it was about this time she said she wouldn't stay with me, would go off, talked about a bill of divorce, and got me pretty well worried up; and could not sleep at night; I thought I would go to see her father; I wrote on a sheet of paper, and pinned it on the bed, to tell her where I had gone; this was after the conversation about Horace Smith; in the morning early I pinned the paper on the bed; then I went down to the garden, made a bouquet, and put that on the foot of the bed; I then went down to Stratford, and found Mr. Allis very handy; I told him I would like to have him come over; he said he would come over; I took the first train back; at the Junction, I met Mr. Hubbell, and he sat down by me in the car, and began to talk; he said———

Mr. Blackman—I object.

Witness—(not hearing)—He said———

Mr. Blackman—(shouting vigorously)—*I object:*

Witness was finally stopped.

The Court—Mr. Sheriff, it is about the time when many wish to leave the room for tea. Let such go now; we will suspend proceedings for a few minutes.

Witness started off again. Counsel shouted "Hold on!"—and Dr. Bennett held on till the Court resumed.

A NEW PHASE—HORACE SMITH AND MRS. BENNETT.

When I landed at New-Haven I went up home very fast, but Mrs. Bennett was not there; I steered very fast to the dépôt, and saw my carriage and horses there, and Mrs. Bennett in the carriage apparently waiting for somebody; I did not let her see me; she waited till all the passengers had got out of the cars, and then she went away; I returned to the house; I spoke to the coachman, and from what he said, I just kept quiet; I think it was next day, in come Horace Smith and stayed there about all Commencement time; Sarah Newman and Mrs. Bennett's sister, and occasionally Mr. Sheldon, were there; they did not seem to take any notice of me; they would keep by themselves, and *I was treated as one not belonging to there*; occasionally, when they would sit up quite late, I not having the privilege of being with them, and Mrs. Bennett not treating me as a wife should, of course I felt very unhappy; Mr. Horace Smith lodged there; in the evening, sometimes, I would go and lie on the bed till Mrs. Bennett came up, and being weary, and not feeling very well, would fall into a light doze, and when I would wake up, hearing a noise, I would hear him in his bedroom, Mrs. Bennett standing sometimes in the door and sometimes inside the door; she would come in, and we both would prepare for bed; she would say sometimes, "I must go into Horace Smith's room," and she would go for a minute or two; they would go out together to Commencement and to other places; I don't recollect whether they ever went out in the evening together; while he was there, I said to Mrs. Bennett, "I wonder why he is there?" I wondered why she would write; she made no reply; she muttered something that could not be heard; I think he went away at the close of Commencement; he is not at all related to Mrs. Bennett; I don't recollect that I have charged her with riding out with Smith during my absence; *one time she had packed away things belonging to the house, bed-quilts, silver ware, and all small articles that could be well taken away*; this was just before this Commencement time; the things were all packed away, and *she said she was going to stay in New-York*; she went down there, and staid with a Mrs. Ward Newman, my aunt, where her sister boarded or had a room; the things were all gone from the house that I have spoken of; I wrote to her, but she did not answer my letters; I stayed alone; she had gone in a passion, and I knew that her feelings were not pleasant at all to me; after a week or two, not hearing from her, I went down, but she told me I had no right to stay there, and when bed time came I went to a hotel opposite Union Park and stayed; I returned to New-Haven; she wouldn't come; she wouldn't speak to me kindly; I went down again, and got there just before the gas was lighted; I ran up stairs to the second floor; *I saw Mrs. Bennett sitting on Horace Smith's lap, his arms around her, and her arms around him, and they a kissing each other*; [Tittering.] this was in one of Mrs. Newman's houses; she had three houses.

Q.—Was it a boarding-house? A.—It was a very singular one; she boarded some of the women who lived there.

Q.—Was there any other person in the room where you saw your wife and Horace Smith with their arms around each other? A.—No other soul.

Q.—Anything further that you know? A.—I had been there several times before; this was the third time I was there; but she would not come back to New-Haven; after this she came back.

Q.—When you went into the room what did you say? A.—I threw my carpet-bag down, *and sat down and fairly groaned; I could say nothing*; I said nothing, but she said "My aunt has been here until within a few minutes, and Mr. Smith is sick, and has been lying on the sofa all day;" she said the reason I happened to find her so was, *that she felt sorry, or pitied him*.

Q.—Any other circumstances? A. She finally came up home very quick after that; and seemed very pleasant about the house, and I thought that perhaps we should live happily; she told me that she had been over to Mrs. Smith's at Hoboken, and stayed there; and that she had been with Horace Smith to a party in New-York; I spoke some of her having been in this situation with Horace Smith; I told her I was astonished; she replied, as she had before, that she had pitied him; but one day, after dark, or before dark, I don't know which, she got in one of those fits of anger, and told me that she hated me, and if she could get rid of me, she would be glad of it, and *that she would have Smith if she could get him*; this was at the back-door of the house in George-street; the sun was shining pleasantly—[laughter]—it was not far from the time I speak of when I saw her and Smith in New-York; *she used to write a good deal to Smith, and receive letters from him*; I think I have written to him once or twice, but that was way back in Dixwell—but never since that time, to my recollection; the last time she wanted me to write to him, was while we were boarding in George-street, with Mrs. Richards; she wanted me to write to him about a college badge he had on his dress, to say that she had got it; I told her I did not want to write; I told her if she would let me have the badge, I would write to him; but she wouldn't let me have it; that was about the time the present suit for divorce was brought; Horace Smith would come to my house.

A CONFUSED PIECE OF TESTIMONY.

One evening before we went to Cuba, Horace Smith came to our house and asked for Mrs. Bennett, and no one else; we had just then returned from Mrs. Blakeslee's, in Crown-street, where we had placed our children in good keeping, when we were going to Cuba; the housekeeper, an elderly lady, told us a gentleman had called to inquire for Mrs. Bennett; Mrs. Bennett asked, "What kind of a looking man?" the house keeper described him, and Mrs. Bennett said, "I am sorry you spoke before the Doctor so; he will know from your description that it was Mr. Horace Smith who called;" we went there together.

Q.—How did you learn this fact? A.—I heard the word "Smith." [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you hear what the lady said to Mrs. Bennett? A.—I heard the lady say "Smith." [Renewed laughter.]

Q.—Did you hear this lady describe the gentleman to Mrs. Bennett? A.—I heard Mrs. Bennett say who it ~~was—and—and~~—(laughter)—ah!—*I've forgotten!* [emphatically.]

Q.—How did you become acquainted with these facts? A.—After that, I——

Q.—Well, state how it came to your knowledge. A.—I was very anxious to know who it was at the time, and I think I got the idea at that time.

Q.—*Did you hear Mrs. Bennett mention the name of Smith? A.—I did.*

Q.—Where was this? A.—When we got to the door of our own house, our housekeeper met us and she described the gentleman to Mrs. Bennett; I heard Mrs. Bennett say to the housekeeper that she was sorry she had described the gentleman before me, for I would know him to be Smith.

Q.—Is there anything further you wish to say about Mr. Smith? [No answer.]

Q.—State if you recollect any circumstance, while Smith was at your house, about your going back for the key to your box in the Post-Office? A.—I have heard in relation to that matter; I know nothing of my own knowledge.

At this point the Court adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

You will see by this testimony, of the concluding part of the day, that the curtain has lifted on a new scene. Dr. BENNETT is starting on a new track, and the mercury of public curiosity has run up again to fever-heat. The case grows more complicated and richer. It will be wholly impossible to finish it this week, and a considerable portion of next is essentially mortgaged. M.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Harlem Railroad Freight Depot Partially Burned—Terrific Explosion—Two Insurance Firemen Badly and One Fatally Injured—A Dead Fireman Taken from the Ruins—Loss $40,000.

At a few minutes after 4, yesterday morning one of the private night watchmen employed at the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in Centre-street, between Franklin and White streets, discovered a fire in the second story of the building, on the White-street side. The place where the fire originated was a small room used for the manufacturing of packing-boxes. The watchman immediately gave the alarm, and several fire companies soon arrived on the ground, including Capt. MACKY of the Insurance watch, and some dozen men under his command. Notice of the fire was communicated to Mr. CAMPBELL, President of the Railroad Company, and he, together with Mr. WM. A. ORMSBY, Dépôt Agent, and J. D. BARTON, General Freight Agent, were speedily in attendance.

A large quantity of freight was on storage on the ground floor of the Dépôt. By direction of Mr. CAMPBELL, the men set to work to remove that portion of the freight on the Centre-street end of the building. While thus engaged, the floor over the centre of the northerly arch suddenly gave way—the floor having been burned through by the fire which was in progress on the second floor.

A mass of burning boxes tumbled upon the heads of the workmen, followed by an instantaneous and fearful explosion. The loudness of the report, and the terrific scattering of boxes and other materials caused a belief that the explosion was produced by gunpowder. It was supposed that several had lost their lives. Fortunately, as the result proved, no lives were lost, but three members of the Insurance Watch, STEPHEN HALLECK, JOHN BURRAS, and WM. KENNEDY, were completely hemmed in by the fallen burning fragments. They had to work their way from their perilous position, through sheets of flame. The clothes of HALLECK were thoroughly scorched. BURRAS was severely burned about the head. KENNEDY was only slightly scorched. HALLECK and BURRAS were at once taken to the Hospital, where they now are, and KENNEDY, accompanied by a couple of friends, went home. It was not known until some time afterwards that KENNEDY had escaped, and it was feared that he had perished. Subsequent inquiry developed the fact that the explosion was caused by fireworks packed in boxes.

The labors of the firemen prevented the fire spreading on the first floor. In the vicinity of where the floor fell through were 300 barrels of rye flour, belonging to Mr. D. S. MARSHALL. Only 90 barrels of the flour were destroyed. There were also 30 bales of cotton, consigned to Mr. WILD, of Chatham Four Corners, half of which were burned. Nearly 8,000 reams of brown wrapping paper, belonging to J. P. SON & Co., Fulton-street, CUNEO & Co., Washington-street, and BEEBE, SANDS & Co., No. 27 Beekman-street, were unremoved when the explosion occurred. The principal damage to the paper was by water.

The fire extended to second, third and fourth floors, the fifth, and only remaining story, being untouched. Messrs. DE VOE & Co., glass manufacturers, occupying a portion of the second floor, lost $2,000—insured in the Lenox Fire Insurance Company. THOMAS HOLMAN, steam job printer, occupying a portion of the same floor, suffered a loss of about $1,000, principally by water—insured for $2,500 in the St. Nicholas, $2,000 each in the Astor, Amity, of Brooklyn, and New-York Insurance Companies, and $1,000 in the Northwestern. His presses were insured in the Hartford Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. F. & C. MUNICH, machinists, lost $300; insured $1,500 in the Relief Company, and $1,200 in the Liverpool and London Insurance Company. Patent Package Box Company lost $2,000; insured. JOHN MOST, iron turner, lost $100; no insurance. The last three named parties had their shops on the second floor.

All the occupants of the third floor were losers. J. MURDTAR, wood turner, lost $500; no insurance. Messrs. A. PIA & Co., pewter toy manufacturers, had $100 worth of their toys reduced to unsalable pewter, which were uninsured. WM. RILEY, lamp manufacturer, estimates his loss at $500. His insurance policy ran out three days ago. FROST & Co., skirt manufacturers, whose principal dépôt is No. 450 Broadway, lost $200; no insurance. They had instructed one of their clerks a few days since to renew their policy, but he had neglected to do so. G. F. KLOTZ, machinist, lost $500; no insurance. A. F. BRADY, printer, lost $2,000; insured for $500 in the Commercial Insurance Company of Jersey City. WALTER ANDERSON, gas burner maker, lost $150; no insurance. G. C. EHRSAM, machinist, lost $500; insured $600 in the Ocean and $300 in the St. Mark's Insurance Companies. ALANDER BRANDON, lamp manufacturer, lost $600; no insurance. HENRY WITT, wood turner, lost $200; no insurance.

The fire made sad havoc among the shops on the fourth floor. J. F. CROWEL, printer, sustained the heaviest loss, amounting, as it did, to $10,000. Fortunately he is secured by insurances of $2,500 in the St. Mark's, $1,600 in the East River, $1,500 in the Williamsburg City, and $5,000 in two other companies. HEAVY & HODGES, glass-cutters, estimate their loss at $1,800, and no insurance. Mr. WEBSTER, carpet looms, lost $9,000, which is partially covered by an insurance of $1,500 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. P. MILLER, manufacturer of daguerreotype apparatus, lost $800; insured $1,000, in the Commonwealth Insurance Company, Philadelphia. C. N. USENER, daguerreotype cases, lost $1,000; insured. WALTER ASHTON, manufacturer of steel springs for hoop skirts, lost $300; no insurance. J. M. PHYFE & Co., lost $50; no insurance.

The building belonged to the Harlem Railroad Company. The total damage to the building is estimated at $10,000, and is fully covered by insurance, as follows: $5,000 each in the Hamilton and Excelsior Insurance Companies, and $2,500 in the Columbia, Stuyvesant, Broadway and Pacific Insurance Companies. The entire building occupies the whole block, bounded by Franklin, Centre, White and Elm streets. Half of it is occupied by the Harlem Railroad Company, and the balance by the New-Haven Company. The building was erected in 1851, and claims to be a fire-proof structure. It is heated by steam. The building has been twice on fire heretofore. The first time was shortly after its erection, when the damage was inconsiderable. On the morning of the 1st of May, 1856, a fire commenced in the engine-room on the Elm-street side, in that portion of the building occupied by the New-Haven Railroad Company. The loss at that time was nearly $60,000. The aggregate loss by the present fire, according to the above statement, is $38,100, which lacks $3,100 of being covered by insurance.

At 11 o'clock A.M. yesterday, PETER JOHNSON, a cabinet-maker employed in the packing-box manufactory where the fire occurred, accidentally fell from the second-story through one of the hatchways. His right shoulder-blade was broken, left wrist fractured, and head badly hurt. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The firemen did not leave the fire till 2 P. M., yesterday. Police Justice BRENNAN held the hose of the Matthew T. Brennan Engine Company—which is named after him—for nearly five hours, playing a constant stream upon the fire.

HALLECK and BURRAS were both very comfortable last evening. BURRAS will recover, but there is scarcely any hope of HALLECK. HALLECK resided with his mother and two sisters in Williamsburg. The residence of BURRAS is No. 5 Ludlow-street.

It was supposed that several persons were buried beneath the ruins of the fire. A diligent search was kept up last evening, by the members of North River Engine Company, No. 30, and others, and after a most laborious search, about 9 o'clock, BENJAMIN WOODS, one of the members of North River Engine Company, discovered a human body lying beneath a large printing press in the southeastern portion of the first floor. The body was badly charred, and was found on its face, the right arm bent, the legs crossed, and one of them nearly dropped off when the body was removed. The body was identified as that of HUGH M. LUKE, Assistant Foreman of Chatham Engine Company No. 16, and who was last seen just before the floors fell in during the fire, removing some barrels of flour. By direction of HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer, the body was removed to his own residence No. 108 Leonard-street, and the Coroner notified. LUKE was a moulder, resided at No. 255 West Thirty-seventh-street, and leaves a wife and two young children to mourn his untimely fate.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chairmanship of the Senate Territorial Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

There will be no further fighting over the exclusion of Senator DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee. In open session, the caucus decision will be binding. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

A recently-prepared official document shows the entire amount of the public and private appropriations (exclusive of the salaries of public officers) for the District of Columbia, from the time the Government was located at Washington to the 30th June last, to be nearly twenty-five millions; the assessed value of the Government reserves, exclusive of the reservations formed by the intersections of streets and avenues, is upwards of thirteen millions and a half; the cost of the public buildings, including furniture, statuary and paintings, is nearly fifteen millions—the Capitol costing over six millions, and the private property assessed at thirty-five millions.

Four or five more speeches are to be made in the House on the Judge Watrous impeachment case.

The interior Department has awarded the contract for supplying ready-made clothing to Messrs. WHITING, GALLOUPE, BLISS & Co., of Boston; for supplying hardware to THOMAS POULTNEY, of Baltimore; and for supplying guns for the Northwest to H. E. LEMAN, of Lancaster, Pa. All the above supplies are for the Indians. It is not yet decided as to whom the contract for blankets and dry goods shall be given.

The Treasurer's statement shows that the balance in the treasury on Monday was $4,090,000. The receipts for the week $651,000, and the amount of the drafts paid was $1,568,000. The amount of the drafts issued was $2,358,000—a reduction from last week of $1,700,000.

The resignation of Capt. THOMAS J. BERRETON, of the Ordnance Department, has been accepted by the President. It will take effect on the 20th of December.

The Republicans of the Senate were in caucus this morning, to fill with their members the blanks left in the Standing Committees, as agreed upon by the Democratic Senators and handed to them for that purpose.

XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

A report was received from the Secretary of the interior, concerning the amount of expenditures for the District of Columbia. Also, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing his accounts. Both were laid on the table.

Monday was fixed for the appointment of the Committees.

Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the Senate at 12½ o'clock adjourned until Monday.

No additional Senators were present to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. BOYCE, of S. C., asked leave to introduce a resolution to admit Lieutenant MOWRY to the floor of the House, as a delegate from Arizona.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, objected, saying that Arizona is part of New-Mexico, and he saw no use in admitting two delegates from one Territory.

The House resumed the consideration of the Watrous impeachment case.

Mr. BILLINGHURST, of Wis., favored the impeachment. He said that the charges made against WATROUS were: That the Judge had entered into a corrupt conspiracy for the unlawful institution in his Court of suits in which he was personally interested, for the purpose of having them removed beyond the verdict of a local Texas Jury. He had entered into a conspiracy to deprive individuals of their land, by means of forged papers. He had presided at the trial of cases in which he was personally interested, knowing that he was disqualified for so doing; and he had permitted to pass without rebuke, repeated illegal acts of officers of his Court. Mr. BILLINGHURST contended that these charges were sustained by the evidence.

Mr. READY, of Tennessee, said that no clamor or outside pressure would induce him to cast a stain on the character of Judge WATROUS, by sending him to the Senate for trial, unless he was satisfied the result would establish his guilt.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, inquired whether there was any evidence to show that Judge WATROUS was engaged in a series of speculations in Texas, the cases connected with which were to be decided in his Court?

Mr. READY replied, that there was not one syllable of testimony to show that Judge WATROUS ever engaged to buy more than one tract of land, at any time, the principal of which was not paid. There is proof that the Judge is a poor man, and that he was led into the purchase as a matter of favor to persons in Alabama, who had the capital. He argued that, from the evidence, there is nothing to show corruption or malfeasance in office. Adjourned.

Burning of the Pascoag Woolen Mill.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 10.

The Pascoag Woolen Mill, belonging to HAWKES & FOWLER, was burnt this morning at 4 o'clock. The dye-house, wheel-house, picker's-house and stone-house were saved. These were insured for $3,000, and the stock for $10,000.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

No. 109.—December Term, 1858.—Edmund Rice, plaintiff, *vs.* The Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Company. On the motion of the defendants this cause was set down for argument on Friday, the 17th inst.

No. 9.—Dean Richmond *vs.* The City of Milwaukee *et al.* Argument concluded for the appellant.

No. 198.—The Union Insurance Company *vs.* John Blair Hoge. Cause submitted on record and printed argument for both parties, under the 56th rule of the Court.

No. 17.—The claimants and owners of the steamer *Louisiana vs.* Isaac Fisher *et al.* Argument commenced for the appellants.

Death of the Hon. Robert Baldwin.

TORONTO, Friday, Dec. 10.

The Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN died at his residence at Spadina, near this place, last night, after a short illness.

Death of W. Scott Williams.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. W. SCOTT WILLIAMS, of the house of Messrs. JOHNSON & HAMILTON, of New-York, was injured by the cars at Waynesboro, on Wednesday night, and, after having his leg amputated, lingered on until Thursday night, when he died.

One Man Killed and Two Others Injured.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

MICHAEL CONLEY was killed and two others named MURPHY and CASEY severely injured at South Boston, yesterday, by the caving in of a bank of earth.

At Island Pond, Vt., at sunrise this morning, thermometer 12° below zero.

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Dec. 10—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Persia*, now due off this point with Liverpool dates of the 27th November. Weather clear. Wind S. S. W.

The Louisiana Press are calling for a State Geological survey.

The Pennsylvania Bank Case.

For fraud, peculation, and sharp-dealing to tramp up and down the pavements of Wall-street, or to loiter behind the fluted columns of a Merchants' Exchange, is a state of things to be always reckoned upon, and in no circumstances to excite surprise. But that they, or any of their low-bred tribe, should profane the serene atmosphere of a bank parlor—should, in creaking boots, and broadcloth of triple-pile, and ponderous watch-seals, actually seat themselves in the arm-chairs of Presidents and Directors, is carrying the presumption of rascality one degree too high; and no wonder, when the phenomenon presents itself, an indignant financial world should hurl all the shafts of inexorable law at the intruders. There are, let us trust, some few spots on the ground-plan of society reserved from such detestable invasion. From the sanctuary, and the school, and the directors' room, the common swindler, we would fain believe, might be eligibly shut out; leaving us a few unquestionable moral oases in a world which, the divine assures us, is a wilderness, and the poet sympathetically describes as bleak and barren. Yet in the face of these assumptions, and blighting these hopes, there is this day held up to us the picture of such extreme audacity. At Philadelphia, a town of singularly staid and decorous antecedents, a Bank President and a Bank Director, are actually dragged to the bar of justice upon a charge of thus prostituting lofty confidential positions to the most dishonest of uses; in fact, with swindling a wealthy corporation, whose affairs they seem to have had in substantially exclusive control, out of a sum slightly less than a million of dollars. Those who bring the charge, attribute the failure of the bank, the ruin of a hundred shareholders, and the hopeless lunacy of a half-dozen of the number, to these daring defalcations.

No chapter in the history of banking could be more curious. The continuators of GOUGH and JACOBS will hail it as an invaluable illustration to their future dreary labors. Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE was an old Philadelphia merchant, retired upon an ample fortune, who, in 1852 or '53, was induced to accept the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Bank. Universally respected, satisfactorily rich, a prominent member in a church of Puritan derivation, the new President was regarded as adding another staunch column to the Doric façade of the Bank, and as giving new guarantees to its steadfastness generally. Certainly, all the prerequisites he was supposed to bring were needed in an institution so peculiarly organized. The disposition of the capital, agreeably to the act of incorporation, was intrusted to a Board of Directors; and that Board, agreeably to the by-laws, met twice a week to pass upon the paper of its customers. And yet by a collateral arrangement, originally introduced, it would seem, by mere resolution of the Board, there was created a "Temporary Loan Account," of unlimited extent, the control of which was left entirely to the President, without any formal accountability, or an obligation to answer for any detail of its disposition. On the books it was always kept beyond the reach of investigation, by the ingenious plan of causing the checks and drafts of the President to be credited as so much cash. And such was the mystery surrounding this enormous confidential fund, that some of the Directors at the trial have affirmed their entire ignorance of its existence; while others, who have served on the board for a score of years, knew there was such a fund, but had never inquired into its character or management. There was still another account figuring on the Bank ledger as "The Settling Account," based on an extensive credit opened in 1854 with the Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & Co., of London. This also appears to have been under the exclusive control of the President, affording an immensely lucrative capital for transactions in exchange. These peculiarities premised, we are able to proceed by an easy transition to the suspension of the Bank, which, even under Mr. ALLIBONE's pure-handed management, led the way in the universal crash of last year. Its doors were closed on Sept 25. An immediate investigation of its affairs was demanded. It was instituted. The earlier stages, however, seem to have left the character of ALLIBONE spotless, for when, on the 17th of October, that gentleman tendered his resignation upon the plea of ill-health, it was accepted with painful reluctance, and expressions of affecting commiseration. Two days after this melancholy parting Mr. ALLIBONE left for Europe. A fortnight later, the regret at separation, growing too strong for repression, found vent in an affidavit signed by all the Directors, Mr. THOMAS A. NEWHALL *included*, charging the late President with frauds, as yet immeasurable, and invoking the long arm of the Executive to bring him back. From Nice, on the shores of the Mediterranean, came presently a warm-tempered and total denial of the charge; and not long after came ALLIBONE in person, following his return with a still longer and still sturdier repudiation of the scandal. The law, nevertheless, took its course. At the March term. Mr. THOMAS ALLIBONE was indicted, and, curiously enough, for conspiracy, his alleged accomplice being Mr. THOMAS A. NEWHALL, one of the outraged Directors, whose sole fault seems to to have been the drawing of a draft for £52,000 upon London, with the name of a responsible acceptor, who can still be made to pay—the draft, however, being as yet unliquidated. Mr. ALLIBONE and Mr. NEWHALL, aided by some of the keenest talent at the Philadelphia Bar, are now striving to acquit themselves at the bar of justice.

The case against them, or rather against ALLIBONE, consists generally in the facts, that upon the failure of the Bank, a deficiency of $476,496 was found in the "Temporary Loan Account," already alluded to, of which a trifle over $150,000 have been traced and recovered; while for a serious balance of $320,000, there is no voucher, or check, or trace, whatsoever. It stands debited to the President upon the account, and nothing more. Then, upon the "Settling Account," it is charged that without authority, and in collusion with Mr. NEWHALL, the President opened an account with a second London house, regardless of the credit with Messrs. PEABODY & Co., using a £40,000 draft as a nest-egg. The memorandum checks, the cash credits represented by paper, specie, after the failure of the bank, drawn upon this worthless sort of security, are incidents of the two leading charges we have stated, and form corroborative links in the evidence. And the evidence, so far as it has proceeded, must be said to have partially substantiated the case. It certainly seems to be proved that the half million in the hands of President ALLIBONE has not been satisfactorily accounted for. It is not, however, in evidence that the deficit is owing to any fraudulent intentions, or that it has served to enrich ALLIBONE at the expense of the Bank. Still less has any fraudulent complicity on the part of NEWHALL been proved. But there has been the very best ground furnished for suspecting that the same blundering, stupid, confiding ignorance, the same reckless playing with dollars as if they were counters, and with signatures as if they were dollars, which have been disclosed in the confessions of the Directors, have also marked the management of their President; that the whole corporation has reeled along through the final years of its career, with the heedless, headlong good intentions of a well-tempered madman. Thus much is on the face of the cause. There are, of course, a thousand naughty possibilities beneath it; but we have no idea they will be brought to light, or that the public is ever to know who is the richer for that missing half million. Perhaps the defence, when it comes, may throw light on the subject.

In the meantime, the loss, great as it is, is no greater than the fault of the Directors and the shareholders well merited, as the penalty of unbusiness-like negligence and recklessness. For men to have bought the stock of a bank, or to have intrusted to it their deposits—while such monsters as Temporary Loan and Settling Accounts lay underneath, like the sly priesthood in the Babylonian temple, gourmandizing all the tributes of unsuspecting votaries—was an excess of carelessness as culpable as a deliberate crime. The offence of ALLIBONE, if it be an offence, was the creature of this blind fashion of doing business; the corporation was an accessory before the fact, and all the parties may justly suffer together.

FROM UTAH.

Condition of Affairs at Great Salt Lake—The Mormons and the Officials, &c.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Nov. 4, 1858.

Stern Winter is upon us this year earlier than is usual even in this elevated region. Already are the tops of the surrounding mountains powdered with snow, and the winds that descend from their summits, make the denizens of the valleys appreciate the comfort of warm clothing and good fires. The cañons are crowded with teams, hauling out the Winter's fuel, their owners determined that this Winter shall not find them so unprepared as last year did. At any rate, I shall try and be better prepared to meet it than I was last. I have no notion of spending such another Winter. Even now the remembrance of the privations we endured at Fort Bridger, makes me shiver. The soldiers and quartermaster's men grumbled at every load of wood they brought to our smoky tents: we used more tobacco and spirits for heating than we sold; and our stoves—like all the stoves of the army, in fact, were worthless things—red hot in one moment and stone cold the next. The contrast between our past and present situation, enables us to appreciate the quarters which we now occupy; though not elegant, they are, at least, comfortable.

Notwithstanding the occasional mutterings of discontent heard from the Mormons, everything still continues quiet here. Whether this state of things is attributable to the extraordinary number of Policemen, who are to be seen perambulating the streets every hour in the twenty-four, or not, is a matter that admits of considerable discussion between Gentiles and Mormons. For my own part I think them insufferably inpudent, and the system of espionage which they practice a nuisance more likely to excite disturbance than promote peace.

As yet the Mormons have held no public meetings, though on the 6th ult., the day set apart for the observance of their "semi-annual Conference," the "Apostles, High Priests and Elders," and the Church officers generally, met in solemn conclave in the Tabernacle. The Conference was a secret one, none but the officers being admitted. A part of the business of this meeting was the "sustaining by vote" of BRIGHAM and his counsellors, H. C. KIMBALL aud D. A. WELLS, as "Prophets, Seers and Revelators," and "First Presidency of the Church throughout the world." The "Presidents, Patriarchs and Bishops" and other Church dignitaries, were likewise sustained by vote. The attendance was a large one.

BRIGHAM and his associate *seers* continue to refrain from any outward exhibition of their priestly authority, and still keep themselves secluded from the gaze of the unbelievers. A rather more liberal spirit has been manifested of late on the part of the Church organ, the Deseret *News*, towards Gen. JOHNSTON and his command. A week or two ago the editor, in an article of some length, took up the cudgels in defence of the General, replying quite spiritedly to an attack upon him by a St. Louis paper.

By the mail which has just arrived we learn that Chief Justice ECKELS and party were well, and progressing smoothly on their journey eastward when the mail met them, and I suppose ere this they have reached the States in safety. The Judge has left many warm friends here, who feel much interested in his welfare. He will probably spend a considerable portion of his time this Winter in Washington, and it is his intention, I believe, to present a claim for extra pay to meet expenses he was compelled to incur in reaching his field of operations. The trifling pittance allowed by law to the Chief Justices of the Territories is entirely too small to cover the expenses of the Chief Justice of Utah in the present instance. The circumstances he has been placed in have been so peculiar, involving danger, privation and extraordinary expense, that something more than the usual salary is really his due. Since the organization of this Territory no Federal officer has been similarly situated with himself, no officer has had more to contend with, and no officer has more successfully surmounted every difficulty that has interposed between him and the discharge of his duty. Hints have been dropped, I understand, to the effect that his claim will not be allowed—that upon its presentation it will meet with a determined opposition. This would be a rank piece of injustice to a zealous, persevering officer. Whatever may be the feelings of the Mormon portion of the population of this Territory about the rejection of such a claim, the Christians feel that it ought to meet with a prompt acceptance and settlement.

The individuals who, if I am rightly informed, will be likely to oppose its payment, are the last persons in the nation from whom such objections should emanate. Before commencing to decry this justly-grounded claim, better for them to turn their attention to the enormous expenditures in other directions; or is the public mind to be diverted from the consideration of this subject by making a great fuss about so small a matter as this? Thousands of oxen and mules now lie rotting by the wayside from the Missouri River to the rim of the Great Basin, and in such profusion from Fort Laramie to the confines of Salt Lake Valley, as to make it almost possible to traverse the whole distance on their carcases. Wagons lie scattered along the entire line, and iron enough, were it manufactured into rails, to contribute largely to the laying of the Pacific Railroad. A large proportion of the flour hauled from the States at a heavy expense for the supply of the troops, has, since its arrival here, been condemned. The cost of bringing the Army here, the sustaining of it since it has been here, at the rate of about $1 per day per man, and the building of comfortable Winter quarters in a country where building material ranges at a high figure, is very great. I am ready to admit that the Army was needed in Utah, its necessities and continued sustenance demanded a liberal outlay, and though the losses and expenses of the expedition are undoubtedly startling, yet they are unavoidable. If, however, the claim of Judge ECKELS is to be disputed and contemned, I cannot for my life conceive how a thorough investigation and condemnation of all the claims and expenses arising out of this Utah difficulty can be avoided.

Why could not the supplies that were needed for the Army, and that were procurable here, be purchased here? Oats, barley, corn, beans and flour can all be obtained in sufficient quantities to meet all the demands of the Army. Money is scarce, and all these articles could readily have been bought here in exchange for goods, and at very reasonable prices. The merchants would gladly have been the intermediary through which these supplies should be furnished to the Army. By doing this they could not only have sold their goods, but have saved the Government an immense amount of treasure. Flour can be purchased here at $3 50 per 100 pounds; oats, barley and corn at $1 per bushel; and beans at $2. But, instead of these supplies being purchased here at these comparatively low prices, they have been hauled across the plains, a land carriage of upwards of 1,100 miles, at great loss and risk, costing the Government the enormous sum of $27 20 per 100 pounds for flour; $27 per bushel for beans; $26 per 100 pounds for barley; $25 75 for oats; $25 65 for corn; and even $26 per 100 pounds for salt, an article that can be obtained in unlimited quantities almost for the trouble of hauling! In this manner is the treasure of the Government squandered for the benefit of a few pets, who batten on the heavy contracts this mode of doing business calls for.

We have borne a great deal in silence—we, whose respect is greater for the civil than for the military authority; but our eyes have been open and we have witnessed more than one wholesale robbery by men in eminent stations, which we shall have no hesitation in exposing if we are compelled to. Let those who have been the *accomplices in Washington* beware, and if just claims like Judge ECKELS' are to be derided, *hold fast if they can, to their own pickings*.

I will recur to this subject in my next, if necessary. P.

Refunding of Duties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe, with satisfaction, that our Government has officially demanded of the Spanish Government the *refunding*, with *interest*, the duties *unjustly* levied upon our citizens ten or fourteen years ago, while trading to Cuba, and that that Government has *officially* acknowledged it.

What a shameful comment is this upon our Government, that has received duties twice over on goods imported into this City in 1847, and destroyed by the fire of July, 1847, and which, of course, never entered into the consumption of the country; and in the face of all this, also, the three greatest nations of Europe have refunded duties to *our* citizens, on goods that were destroyed in those countries—not having been consumed by the people. The Russian Government remitted duties to our merchants on 5,373 boxes of sugars that were injured by an inundation at St. Petersburg; and we have certificates from our Minister at London, showing it is the invariable course to act in the same way under similar circumstances. We have, also, from a large number of our respectable French importers, certificates of the same character.

See volume 9 of *Howard's Reports*, Mariot *vs.* Brune, page 619, S. C. U. S., where that Court decided the duties must be refunded, *with interest of 6 per cent.* This decision of the Supreme Court was *unanimous* in affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and damages at 6 per centum.

The curse of President-making and the subject of Slavery destroy the legitimate business of Congress. Agitators and aspirants keep one of these subjects before Congress most of the time; and the bills have been favorably reported and passed in the House or Senate, during Congress, yet never in both Houses at the same Congress—from which misfortune the claimants have now to begin again, and hope they will be refunded this last session of Thirty-fifth Congress.

The misfortunes brought on one of these claimants drove him to Texas, where he died; some others have failed, and may not be able to furnish the requisite proof of loss; so that it is probable the Government will realize a million of dollars by this fire, after paying all we ask of it!

The writer of this has been following up this claim for a number of years, at an expense of nearly three thousand dollars for traveling expenses and board at Washington, where he once remained for eight months, the longest session ever known. While the Government will obtain nearly a million of dollars by the fire, the sufferers claim but three hundred thousand, as it is the duties on whole, unbroken packages that are asked for. General CASS and many of the members have invariably declared that the delay is a disgrace to Congress. JUSTICE.

The Pacific Railroad—Its Effects upon Commerce, Civilization and Christianity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a former number we spoke of some of the great leading considerations in favor of a railway connecting the Pacific at San Francisco—Puget's Sound with Lake Superior, the river Mississippi, and the network of railways of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and thereby with all our Atlantic and Gulf ports and with our great inland cities.

This mighty project, in its sublimity towering above the Rocky Mountains, and clasping two great oceans and their commerce in its embrace, far surpasses any national work of ancient or modern times. To complete it $100,000,000 would be expended, probably. If it was completed in five years, twenty millions a year would do it, and the country around it—*viâ* the great bend of the river Missouri—would be colonized and settled as it went forward. If ten years were devoted to it, ten millions annually would accomplish the great work, and the country along its track would be fairly settled. It would add to the value of the national domain from three to five hundred millions of dollars. It would add to the value of private property in the whole United States an equal sum, and perhaps more. In a pecuniary point of view the expenditure would be highly advantageous. The net profit would be from eight hundred to one thousand millions of dollars.

It would afford an opportunity to our West Point trained engineers to bring their knowledge to bear in civil engineering, to the great advantage of the Republic, to the credit of that institution, and to the honor of that able corps of fine engineers.

It would add to the glory of the Republic. The cost of the railway would be about equal to that of Versailles and Cherbourg—about half that of the English expenditure in the Crimea—a little more than the cost of St. Peter's Church in Rome—about equal to the sums annually expended by Great Britain, as well as by France, on their great navies and standing armies. What a bright halo of glory would encircle the model Republic on completing this noble undertaking!

Its effect on the character and social relations of the American people would be important. A journey from ocean to ocean would take four or five days. Our people, for pleasure and business, would be constantly passing and repassing on this great thoroughfare, and Puget's Sound and San Francisco would be nearer New-York than Lake Erie was in 1800. This would make us one people, bound by ties of business and social feeling. It would bind our Union family.

Another effect would be that our commerce and military movements would be on our own soil, and free from the vexations of the interoceanic passes of Tehuantepec, Nicaragua and Panama. While we must control these for the benefit of our commerce, and that of all maritime nations—and by force, if need be, enforce a free passage without toll or obstruction by the miserable, so-called local, Governments—we ought to have the projected railway, *viâ* the Great Bend of the Missouri River, as a safe highway for American European trade and intercourse.

Another effect would be to supplant the British railway project from the railways of Canada west to Vancouver's Island. If our route was *viâ* the great bend of the Missouri, with a branch to Lake Superior, it would supersede the British proposed road, and bring the trade of British America with its travel to our railway. Our railway would thus draw to it the whole interoceanic and a vast way trade and travel.

Another effect would be a great expansion and invigoration of mining in the Lake Superior and the Pacific regions, as well as in the interior. It would greatly extend our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

A further effect would be the suppression of Indian wars. The Indian would soon bury his tomahawk, from fear of speedy and certain punishment. This effect would be aided by adding, after the Pacific Road and branches were finished, a branch railroad from the Pacific-Missouri Railway to Utah, constructing fifty or one hundred miles of road yearly until it was completed. A branch might also be made subsequently to New-Mexico, with good effect.

Another consequence of our work would be that the trade and travel of Europe to and from Asia, Japan, and our Pacific and the British Pacific coasts, would pass over this route, and New-York would become a great city for European and Asiatic as well as Pacific exchanges. It would become an entrepôt for American, European, and Asiatic commerce.

New-York, one century hence, would far surpass Tyre, Babylon, Palmyra, and Thebes, the ancient seats of commerce; and by the year 2,000 London, with all her wealth and trade, would become the second commercial city of the world. Truly, toward the setting sun the star of empire moves.

One other result would follow. Our vast public domain would be rapidly settled and cultivated, and the haunts of the murderous and cowardly savage would become cultivated fields; and by 1900 our population would rise to ninety millions of people.

Such are a few of the high and controlling considerations that commend to Congress the construction of this railway project.

We conclude our treatment of this subject by presenting the bearing of the Railway upon the interests of Christianity and civilization. A speedy and easy communication with China, Japan, India, and the East India Islands, is essential to the diffusion of Christianity and its civilization among the benighted, cruel, besotted, and ignorant Asiatics. The time seems to be approaching when native tawny Asiatics will be educated on our Pacific shores, in Christian missionary schools to be established there, and prepared to preach and teach their own countrymen the unsearchable riches of the Gospel, and American sciences, arts, and improvements. A native has the sympathy of his kindred people, and can speak to them in their native tongue, and thereby produce a much greater effect than a white man, against whom they have strong prejudices, and with whom they have few ideas and feelings in common. As a means of influence, the white preacher and teacher is ill-adapted to the tawny Asiatic, mentally, and the Asiatic climate is generally fatal to the health of Americans and Europeans. As India, Japan, and China, are now open to our commerce, and the former and the latter to Christianity, the completion of the Pacific Railway will revolutionize the missionary effort to evangelize India, China, and Japan. Christian benevolence will endow and support, on our Pacific shores, schools for educating the youth of those countries in our arts and sciences, and in the Christian religion. These Christian young men will return to preach to their own people, and teach them all they have learned. God seems to have given to our country the mission of diffusing Christianity and civilization, as well as our free institutions, over the world. By extending Christianity, we of necessity extend our trade, and it is for the interest of maritime nations to Christianize and civilize all heathen people, as their commerce and wealth will thereby be promoted. Interest and duty go hand in hand. By the commerce, wealth, and power of the United States and Great Britain, all nations will by degrees be Christianized and civilized.

The Pacific Railway will be an important instrument for the diffusion of our Christian civilization, and hastening the time when Jesus Christ, agreeably to sure prophecy, shall, in all the earth, be acknowledged Lord of Lords and King of Kings.

This, though last, is not the least powerful consideration demanding the construction of the Pacific Railway. CLINTON.

Our Trade to the East—Necessity of a Pacific Railroad.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In view of our new relations with the East, consequent upon the treaties lately concluded with China and Japan, and of the commercial advantages which we acquire by those treaties, it is well for us to consider what may be done to render communication with those countries easier and more rapid.

Doubtless our first want is a railway to the Pacific, and as it is a want that is felt throughout the country, its accomplishment, ultimately, may be considered certain. But it is in regard to the necessity and feasibility of a line of mail and freight steamships, between Canton and San Francisco, that suggestions are now offered. The Pacific Ocean, having few favorable currents and trade-winds to help sailing vessels, is truly the home of the steamship. Nature here intercedes in our behalf and spreads a calm and placid sea between us and the once mysterious people of the East, fit emblem of the peaceful union of the Orient and the Occident.

Over these smooth waters screw steamers may be driven at a speed with which Atlantic steamers can never compete, and here let us figure a little and see what advantage we possess in the premises. Canton is distant from New-York, by the route around the Cape of Good Hope, some 18,000 miles, and from Liverpool very little less. The average passage of ships in this trade is 110 days.

Now let us sail, or rather steam, in a staunch screw-ship, from Canton *eastward*, and we find the distance from

Canton to Manila, (Phillipine Islands)....	700 miles.
Manila to Guatan, (Ladrone Islands).....	1,500 miles.
Guatan to Mowee, (Sandwich Islands)....	3,350 miles.
Mowee to San Francisco..............	2,350 miles.
Total..........................	7,900 miles.

This passage of 7,900 miles brings us into our own territory, saving the immense distance of upwards of 8,000 miles. Including the stops at the several points mentioned, for coal, &c., it may be easily accomplished in forty days; and taking into consideration the absence of strong winds and heavy seas, it is not unfair to estimate the probable time at thirty days, thus saving 70 to 80 days in time from continent to continent. To merchants, it would be supererogatory to enumerate the value of the time and distance by sea thus saved, in wear and tear to ship, wages, provisions, interest, insurance, &c., all of which would go towards making up the additional cost of transportation by steam. All the fine teas required by Europe, and which, as is well known, are injured by a long sea voyage, must come by this route, as well as other valuable goods. In time, however, all the carrying between the two countries may be done by screw-ships; and the vessels in the trade at present must give way to progress and seek other business.

The mails alone will support *mail* steamers, as Europe's correspondence with China and India will fall into this channel; but we must have merchant *freighting* steamships on the route, if we would reap the benefit of the trade which of right belongs to us.

A new era has dawned upon the commerce of the world. Two great nations have opened their gates, and present their myriad wants to Christendom, and why should not our spindles, looms and forges do their share in supplying those wants?

Behold Great Britain, whose Briarean arms are stretched over every land, scattering the products of her workshops in exchange for those of the earth! and this it is that has raised her, as well as France, to their proud position among the nations. Agricultural nations must be subservient to manufacturing ones, those becoming poor by the exhaustion of their lands, and these, by their industry, rapidly advancing upon the road to intelligence, wealth, and refinement.

We have all the elements of a great commercial and manufacturing nation, and, if we will, may become the carrier for, and workshop of, Asia, not to the injury and exclusion of our farmers, but rather the reverse, as Sheffields and Birminghams will spring up on the water-courses of the Mississippi Valley, and giving them a market for their produce at their very doors, relieve them from the enormous tax of transporting it to foreign markets.

We are a go-ahead, an inventive people, and our idiosyncracy will not permit us to passively stand by and see others pass us in the struggle for national greatness and power. Merchants and Congressmen should be alive to the progress of the times, and see to it that no such opportunity as here offers itself for extending the trade and increasing the wealth of the country should be lost by supineness or want of forethought and sagacity on their part. If we can place a chest of tea in Liverpool in fifty days from Canton, will not Liverpool employ us to do that business for her? Most assuredly she will, and send back the cost of it by our hands, paying us a tax both ways, in the shape of commission and other forwarding charges. Let us do this business first, and in time we may consume John Chinaman's tea ourselves, and pay him in our own manufactures.

This matter should be viewed in a national light and in the consideration of it all local prejudices should be done away. W. S. T.

City Defaulters and the Corporation Counsel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The extent of power possessed by certain officials will be found to vary materially according to the nature of different applications for its exercise. To punish or restrain a delinquent political or pecuniary friend, the legal power of the officer will be reported as "wholly insufficient." He will have to examine authorities on the point; to scrutinize the just limits of his own prerogative; to take advice of the Common Council, and to do any and all other roundabout, bewildering and time-losing acts, before performing the simple function which he has been appointed and is paid by the City to fulfill. Even where no direct interest urges inaction, the delicious laziness of a fat sinecure pleads strongly in favor of letting the disturbing element alone.

These truths, of general application, are specially pertinent, we believe, to the present Corporation Counsel in his relations to the various Departments of the City Government. A correspondence referring to the Street Department, which has recently appeared in our columns, displays the legal adviser of the City Government in an attitude of delicate and timid hesitation not otherwise much in consonance with his character as developed in his professional practice at the Tombs and in the Courts of General and Special Sessions.

Certain gentlemen agree to perform certain fiduciary functions connected with the collection of assessments; they give bonds in a large amount, and signed by responsible men, guaranteeing the due and faithful performance of their City trust. It is found, suddenly, by the unexpected intrusion of an honest and able man into the Street Department, that these fiduciary gentlemen are in arrear to the City to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars; and that, as if to conceal all evidence of their guilt, they have either removed or withheld certain public books and documents, specially appointed by ordinance to be kept in the Street Department, as checks on their collections and payments.

Under this state of facts, what would appear the natural course for the law officer charged with the guardianship of our City property? You may answer, to forthwith commence proceedings, both civil and criminal, for the recovery of the public records; and to commence suits against the sureties of the defaulters for the penalties named in their various bonds. But this would ill accord with the *dolce far niente* of the Counsel to the Corporation's post; it might seriously interfere, moreover, with his efforts to defeat the ends of justice in favor of those smaller and more bungling political friends, who find themselves in scrapes before the police and criminal Courts of this City. Grave doubts, therefore, take possession of the Counsel's mind, as to whether the books and papers in question can properly be considered "public records," and as such recoverable; while as to suing the sureties of defaulters on their bonds, it is a step his modesty could not contemplate, without special orders to that effect from the Common Council.

Now, it seems to us, as plain, unprofessional people, that condensers and receipt-books, provided for by ordinance, and relating to City property, are *prima facie*, at least, to be regarded as "public records," and can only be made otherwise by a decision of some legally competent tribunal. The argument that they are *not* public property would come with better grace from the private counsel employed by the gentlemen who are in arrear to the City Chamberlain.

With regard to requiring orders from the Common Council before commencing suit for the recovery of the penalties named in the bonds—all this may be true, and is only another evidence of the skill with which our City law-makers have determined "not to do it." But has the Corporation Counsel ever asked of those who restrain his smiting and avenging arm for liberty to let it fall? Has he ever applied to the Common Council for the authority which, he says, he needs in this gross and flagrant case of delinquency within his immediate cognizance?

The radical fault of our City Government consists in the fact that our City has outgrown its system. There are too many checks and restraints over all the conservative functions of the Departments; while utter and almost hopeless laxity exists in all the various sieves, sluices and channels, through which the public money has to pass. We would earnestly recommend a reconstruction of the legal department of our City Government, and that each Head of Department should have largely increased powers, with a corresponding increase of responsibility for the use of them. Divide responsibility between a score of bureaux and officers, and gross mismanagement is the certainty, while peculation becomes the strongest probability. Give each man certain duties with all the requisite powers to discharge them, and then—and only then—can you hold him to a strict individual account for his conduct. QUERIST.

John Mitchel's Creed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are few persons connected with newspaper life who do not, after a time, become *blazé* of the vagaries of political mountebanks, and the idiosyncracies of fanatical reformers. But there are occasional examples of quackery and insanity—there are cases of insolent effrontery and brazen impertinence which are gross enough to startle the most experienced, and disgust the least sensitive of observers. Mr. JOHN MITCHEL, Editor of a newspaper at Knoxville, Tennessee, which appears not to have been very profitable, has removed it to what he would seem to regard as the more lucrative atmosphere of Washington, and he there issues the following prospectus of the *Southern Citizen*:

> "We devote it to the support of the Southern cause, the Southern cause in that form which our enemies call extreme, *ultra*, aggressive, &c., and to save trouble, and let our readers see our whole hand at once, what we require on the part of the South is:
>
> *First.* Repeal of all laws prohibiting the foreign Slave-trade, or imposing penalties thereon.
>
> *Second.* Repeal of the law abolishing the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia.
>
> *Third.* Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a *Compromise* between North and South.
>
> *Fourth.* Peremptory demand for the intervention of Congress, President and Supreme Court for Slavery in all Territories, the moment a slaveholder brings his slaves there; in other words, intervention by the authorities to sustain the law and prevent robbery.
>
> These four items include all. Up to a certain date—say till the —— day of ——, 186–,—we are willing to labor for their attainment. If Southerners arouse themselves, they can attain them all, or else dissolve the Union. If they will do neither the one nor the other before that day, why we, for our poor part, will decline to urge them further; we have no idea of making a Cassandra of ourselves, and disturbing a sleeping congregation with our dismal vacticinatory shrieks. It is said to be always on the losing side, and we have had martyrdom enough. After the —— day of —— aforesaid, therefore, if we find the cause of the South still looking downward; if the people are seen still submitting to purchase slaves at eleven times their proper price; if the *stigma* of prohibition against buying and selling slaves in the Federal Capital is still carried contentedly on the brow of the South, as if it were an honorable scar—why, in that case, we shall go North and become an Abolitionist."

We are by no means desirous, at any time, to throw into the face of the emigrant who finds a welcome refuge on our shores, any exaggerated estimate of the hospitality which he enjoys among us. We are even ready to acknowledge that, to a great extent, the benefits are mutual to the country and the immigrant. Nor do we desire that the adopted citizen should, in consideration of the advantages accorded to him here, think any less freely or express his opinions any less decidedly than the native American. But, at the same time, we must question at once the good taste and the true gratitude of the foreigner who, coming to us less of his own free will or because of his preference for our institutions, than because he may not appear in his own country, occupies himself either for spite or profit, or both, with endeavors, however puny and contemptible, to pull down and debase that which Americans hold most sacred.

Mr. MITCHEL, whose personal experience of the United States is limited to five years, virtually and expressly undertakes to instruct the American people in the most vital subjects connected with their national welfare, and which, with pardonable vanity, they believe that they understand better than Mr. MITCHEL does, and can manage without his aid. It is true that Mr. MITCHEL, in the advocacy of his ridiculous schemes, pretends to a zeal in the service of a certain section of the country, (which is, in itself, an objectionable feature in his course); but with an excess of officiousness which is, to say the least, supremely Hibernian, he begins by imagining a ground on which to do battle for a people who won't help or countenance him. Finding no cause for a war in which he can display his ardor, he creates one. He demands a revival of the Slave-trade, *pur et simple*, and "absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a compromise between the North and the South,"—a position which no sane American of any standing or intelligence would indorse, and no one but an arrant political adventurer would be likely to think of.

We are certainly not going so far as to forget what is due to self-respect or to the intelligence of the public, as to undertake to combat the platform which Mr. MITCHEL has seen fit to set up for himself, and which we believe him destined to occupy exclusively. But we trust that the contempt which is the deserved reward of such audacious effrontery as that which is exhibited by the person whose nonsense is under consideration, will be a lesson to others—of his own countrymen or otherwise—who, being bitten of the same mania, might desire to earn similar disreputable notoriety. The United States offer a free asylum and insures a free expression of opinion to all who come hither—but the *consensus bonorum omnium* is ever certain and severe in this country on those whose vanity and impertinence find such flippant declaration as Mr. JOHN MITCHEL has given to his.

This very puerile patriot appears by his own manifesto to anticipate the killing indifference of those whom he desires so officiously to serve. We do not think that his anticipations will fail of being verified, nor can we imagine that its realization will awake any sympathy for Mr. JOHN MITCHEL in the public mind. He takes especial pains, too, to warn the South that in the event of their not following his lead, (think of an individual like JOHN MITCHEL seeking to set up a standard for Southern statesmen!) he will desert them and come to the North. We certainly cannot hope for either of these events. On the one hand, we should not like to see the South following the lead of a political charlatan from Ireland, while, on the other, we certainly should not desire the addition of Mr. JOHN MITCHEL to our population. We have political swaggerers enough already, American and Irish. NORTH.

AWAY WITH THEM.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

The land's overrun with the tribe
Of bardlings who dole evermore
That "woman's a splendid deceit,"
And "man but a knave at the core."

Now under thy windows, my friends,
They grind their suspicions of me,
Then hither they troop and begin
Their clatter and clangor of thee!

'Twould seem their "Immaculate" all:
Most true to their friends and their wives—
Alas for the fame of their ilk!—
The papers are printing their lives.

The papers are printing their lives,
"The truth in the case" making known:
In painting Humanity's heart,
They color it out of their own.

Away with these slanderous-tongued!
Their lyrics are sinuous asps,
That fright us apart in our homes,
And keep us from neighborly clasps.

Away with these things that defame
Our sisters and mothers and sires,
And tell us the maidens are false
Who die in the passional fires.

Our smiles in their beings have lit,
And, dying, forever repeat,
With kisses and presses and vows,
That dying for us is too sweet!

But call in our brothers to sing
In drawing-room, parlor and hall:
The few, not the many, deceive,
And woman is truest of all.

DECEMBER, 1858.

A Practice that Ought to be Stopped.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The practice of drumming has been, and yet is carried on to such an extent by jobbing merchants, that it has brought about a state of things in the trade which is degrading to all concerned. It has been said that competition is the life of trade, and when it is a competition based on honorable principles, its results are most happy, in both buyer and seller. In times long gone by it was of some consequence to the merchant that a salesman should be a man of gentlemanly bearing, having a knowledge of human nature, of good moral character, one who would not cheat or steal; added to these qualifications, he should be a competent judge of the quality and value of goods, so that an inexperienced buyer could place some dependence upon his judgment, and his employer could safely trust him to sell goods. These days have gone by, and some of our largest merchants seek salesmen from the interior of the country so that they can draw customers. Many of the young men who come to the City and find employment in our jobbing stores have no qualifications, or, if any, very few, that should place them over clerks who have served regular apprenticeship in these establishments; so that it has come to pass that if a young man, who has lived a year or two as clerk in a country store, or who has been a bar-keeper in some country village, he is taken and placed in a prominent place, because, as the slang phrase is, he has a large acquaintance. Thus, young men are told that they must visit public houses, and show their acquaintances every attention, take them to the theatre, and such *other places* as will be interesting to see. They must also be very religious on the Sabbath, and take them to Church, or any other place of sacred interest, so that by all this attention, so disinterestedly shown, an impression may be made, having a favorable bearing on the calico or jack-knives. This process has disgraced the trade of this and all our large cities; it demoralizes employers, clerks, and buyers. The standard of mercantile qualifications is greatly lowered, and very soon, if the practice is not arrested, we shall have no clerks educated as high-minded, honorable, and intelligent men.

When a young man applies to a neighboring merchant for employment, who asks for his recommendation from his last employer, that shall give some guarantee for his honesty and capacity, is not the first question asked how many goods can you sell? or, are you acquainted with your last employer's customers, and can you sell them? If these last questions are answered in the affirmative, the matter of honesty and capacity are thought of too little consequence to think about. We would warn merchants that if they carelessly employ clerks who have no credentials from their former employer, they have only to thank themselves if they find that they have taken into their establishments the most dishonest and profligate men connected with the trade. Intelligent merchants will see that this course will increase a most unsound competition, and one that by and by they cannot control. THIRTY YEARS IN GOTHAM.

Support of Foreign Paupers—Letter from Dr. Russ.

MANGROVE COTTAGE, BERMUDAS, Nov. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The last report of the Ten Governors (for 1857) shows the remarkable fact that, beside tenants of our prisons and nurseries, the City of New-York administered, in a greater or less degree, to the support of 44,085 persons; that of these 44,085 persons, 36,407 were of foreign birth, and 7,678 were natives of the United States; and that, allowing the same proportion of paupers born in other States to each of the other Institutions under charge of the Governors as prevailed in the Island Hospital, that 2,326 of the last-mentioned number were paupers from other States—allowing only 5,352 to have been even born in the State of New-York—and how large a portion of that number were born in other parts of the State we have not the means of even forming any reliable estimate. Let us suppose, then, that the whole 5,352 were born in the City, or had obtained what may, perhaps, be legally styled a residence there, by paying taxes—and, if you please, that one-third of the remaining 38,733 (which is, probably, largely beyond the truth) had become residents as aforesaid, and we still have 25,822 who are a floating population, and have no other claim upon the charities of the City than that they were destitute. The support of such a number for any length of time becomes a mighty burden upon the City, and seems to me to invite the special attention of our City authorities, to devise some plan which shall shift the burden from the devoted heads or shoulders of our tax-paying citizens, so that they may share it with the citizens of our State or of the United States generally. In the State of Massachusetts the burden of foreign paupers has long been recognized as belonging directly to the State, and they have been provided for accordingly. Within the last five or six years, the State has purchased two large farms, and, by combining a course of salutary discipline and wholesome labor, has endeavored to prevent the lazy and idle from making application to their charity, while it enables those who through accident, disease, or age, are unable to support themselves, to aid the State to effect that object by their labor. This institution, it is believed, has thus far worked well, and is it not due to the City of New-York that some effort should be made in the same direction, to relieve its citizens from so grievous a burden? It seems to me, indeed, that this vast number of foreign mendicants should not be supported even by the State, but that they legitimately belong to the care and attention of the General Government. New-York is the port of entrance of three-fourths of all the foreigners that take up their residence in America, and while other sections of our country receive the benefits of a healthy emigration, almost the entire portion of those that are broken down in health or mind, throw themselves upon the charities of our City, to swell the immense host of our City beneficiaries. The poor from other States, in my opinion, should, and should only, be supported by the State, the foreigners by the United States. J. D. RUSS, M. D.

The Late Bishop Onderdonk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It rarely happens that so many errors get into a short article as are contained under your Obituary head on the 8th inst., in a statement respecting Bishop ONDERDONK, of Pennsylvania. He was the Right Reverend HENRY U. ONDERDONK, not "Rev. Henry A." He was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, Oct. 25, 1827, and was not "elected Bishop" "on the death of WHITE, in 1836." He succeeded Bishop WHITE, by canonical provision, without further election. He was not, "in 1845, brought to trial before the Diocesan Convention, on charges of intoxication and loose intercourse with females." Diocesan Conventions have no authority to try. The authority is in the House of Bishops. To that House, without having been put upon trial, he addressed a letter acknowledging that, in consequence of having had recourse to brandy, to counteract the effect of the lime-rock water he was obliged to drink on his official visits to parishes in the interior of the State, and to which he had not been accustomed, he had contracted the habit of using large quantities of the injurious liquid. Upon that confession, he was suspended. He was restored at the meeting of the House of Bishops in 1856, and since has preached and otherwise officiated very acceptably in and near Philadelphia. At the time he made his confession, he resigned his jurisdiction in Pennsylvania. To his honor be it said, that from that day he did not taste the liquid in question. He died of the very disease, to counteract which, the liquid was taken. He was a graduate of Columbia College, in this City; studied and practiced medicine with great success; and then, from a sense of duty, and after proper preparation, received holy orders. He was Rector of St. John's Church, Canandaigua, whose edifice was erected while he had charge of the congregation; and was Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, at the time he was elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania. He was very learned, and as a logician unsurpassed. He was the author of the now standard work of "Episcopacy Tested by Scripture," and several other volumes.

CLERICUS.

Minnesota—The Land Grant to the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, refusing to the State a priority of lien over other bondholders of the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, is greatly misunderstood by the Press of other localities. Instead of making the State Bonds less secure, the right of the Companies to raise money by the negotiation of first mortgage bonds is regarded here as facilitating the payments of semi-annual installments of interest. At this time, *second* mortgage bonds would be entirely unavailable for that or any purpose, and therefore the sale of first mortgage bonds will doubtless enable the Companies to exonerate the Treasury. In this point of view, the late decision adds to the security of the State.

The State has an *exclusive* lien upon the future revenues of the Minnesota and Pacific Road, and an *exclusive* title to 153,600 acres, to secure a loan of State credit to the amount of $1,250,000. Some doubt has been expressed whether these lands can be sold immediately; but the Land Grant clearly gives the right to sell 120 sections or 76,800 acres for each line and branch, in advance of construction, and another and equal quantity as often as twenty continuous miles are completed. The Minnesota and Pacific Road, having a main and branch line, might sell, and has transferred to the State the right to sell, the whole 153,600 acres in two bodies, each resting (as the law requires, on a continuous length of twenty miles of the projected roads. Having thus complied with the Loan amendment, the Company asked the State to make common cause with other bondholders who may put their money into the road, and not insist on a "priority of lien," which would effectually prevent any investment (at least for a long period) beyond the amount of the State credit. The Supreme Court has decided that such is the extent and meaning of the Constitution.

There is no doubt that it is what the Legislature intended in proposing the Constitutional amendment. The bill first required each of the four Land Grant Companies to convey to the State 120 sections or 76,800 acres of land. This quantity was doubled—made 240 sections or 153,600 acres—upon a clear and definite understanding in the Legislature that the Companies were to be allowed to raise money by negotiating bonds of the same class as those held by the State. The Companies were respectively required, under stringent forfeitures, to complete 50 miles before the close of 1861, 100 miles before 1864, and four-fifths of their whole lines before 1866. But while this amendment prevailed, another amendment, giving the first mortgage bonds held by the State a priority of lien over all other bonds, was voted down. Whenever proposed in either House it shared the same fate—the friends of the measure in and out of the Legislature proclaiming that such a restriction was unnecessary, and would arrest, not expedite, the construction of the roads.

But it is urged that the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company may issue an excessive amount of first mortgage bonds. Not so. By a Trust Deed of July 31, 1858, the Company has solemnly agreed that no bonds shall issue except countersigned and registered by three disinterested trustees; that the total amount shall never exceed $35,000 per mile, and that even these shall not issue except as the work progresses in forty-mile sections. The Company has no other interest except in selling the bonds at or near par; hence the above safeguards. In addition, the Company, since the decision of the Supreme Court, has voluntarily executed a supplemental Trust Deed, giving the Governor the right to act as Trustee, if necessary, for the security of the State, and to sell out the whole road, charter and lands of the Company in sixty days, or in time to prevent any defaults in payments of interest on State Bonds. It is hoped that the foregoing statement may contribute to a correct impression beyond the limits of the State.

W.

ST. PAUL, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858.

Ill-Judged Competition in Good Works.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: May I presume on the courtesy of your Journal—the public defender of what is noble and good and a fearless judge on what is evil—to say, through it, a word or two on a *grievance*, which is much to be lamented, because it is associated with one of the grandest purposes of good, in these times. It is this: There is at the present a generous enthusiasm in the Churches to establish Mission Sabbath Schools for the poor. This is a noble work, and rich in its returns of good; but, in the anxiety to found them, a site is sometimes chosen, *within a few doors*, where another has been established, and working well. Now, the evil and injury of this is great, and defeats the good. It is a deep injury to the cause itself, for these reasons: The visitors of the rival Missions, taking exactly the same poor families and section, become jealous of each other's success, and a bitter spirit towards each other is the result—each being eager to outdo the other, and often to draw the children away from the Mission, where they have been long tenderly cared for. This wounds and mortifies the mind of the long-devoted teacher to see the children of his long-cherished care so drawn away from him, by temptations held out to them of prizes and presents. Discouragement cools his devotion to his work, and defeats it.

The sight of such unholy competition and detraction, also, is a strange commentary to the parent on the elevated goodness of the cause, and the expansive benevolence and disinterestedness of the parties engaged in it. The poor can make reflections; they have eyes to see; and the poison once in their souls, that we have no purity of purpose, the gate is shut against doing real good to them. Such facts are powerful preachers to them. But the moral sense and seeing of the child himself is injured, is it not, when we are drawing away children from their own Mission by the hope of rewards? May it not be called a theft of the worst kind? So that, with one breath, we teach integrity, and with the next, but in a more effectual way, disloyalty and disregard to others. This kind of selfishness is as hurtful as it is alien to such holy and heavenly enterprises.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 6.

A Southern Conservative on Territorial Acquisition.

From the National Intelligencer.

We find in the Texas *New Era* an abstract of a speech recently delivered at Henderson, Texas, by the Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN, a member of the present House of Representatives from the eastern district of that State. After passing in review the local questions most interesting to his immediate constituents, the speaker proceeded to discuss the more general topics of our national politics. Prominent among these the expediency or inexpediency of territorial acquisition appears to have received at his hands an elaborate treatment, and his views on this subject are marked by a candor and common sense which show them to be the result of deliberate thought and earnest conviction. These indications of an enlightened public opinion at the South are daily multiplying in number, and afford the hope that the policy of territorial expansion will soon be deemed as inexpedient in point of Southern interests as it is obviously opposed to the welfare of the country at large. We cite from the report of Mr. REAGAN's remarks as follows:

"He said that the people of the South looked to expansion and acquisition of Southern territory for security; but in this they were mistaken, and instead of bringing the security hoped for it would only aggravate the evil. This, said he, is a question that should be carefully considered by the South, and though his views might be at variance with the general sentiments of the Southern people, this fact should not deter him from expressing his convictions upon the subject, and declaring his opposition to the acquisition of more territory. For upon examination of the matter we find that, *while five Slave States* were being added to the Union, territory enough has been acquired *to make twenty-five Free States*, and which cannot but become so; and it will be found that in the territory from which those that have been added as Slave States were formed, Slavery existed and was protected by law before its acquisition.

There is Mexico, now disrupted by dissensions at home, and in a state of anarchy, lying a prey ready to be seized by any Power which may wish to do so. To-day some of the Press are charging the Government that, dog-in-the-manger like, it will not take charge of her nor allow any other Power to do so. But if a bill should be offered in Congress to acquire it *he should vote against it.* Some of the Press are also urging the acquisition of Sonora. To this he was also opposed, because of its position. *There was no more chance of making a Slave State of it than there was to form one in the moon and annex it with Slavery.* He was also opposed to the acquisition of Nicaragua. In expressing these opinions he was accused of being unfaithful to the South; but if his opinion on this subject made him so let him be so called.

Slavery, said he, *should precede acquisition*; it cannot now go to Mexico, for by the law of that country the slave would be free as soon as there. But some say that we will take it there after the revolution. This, too, is impracticable, if not impossible; for by the acquisition there will be necessarily annexed a people opposed to it, brought up to despise it. Then where could be found the spirit necessary to foster the institution in that country? And while the right to the property in the slave would at all times be in jeopardy, the man from the North, who owned no such property, could go there and be perfectly safe.

These are indeed unwholesome truths to the South; but it is nevertheless so. Suppose Mexico should be annexed, what kind of a population would we get? A mongrel race, who cared naught for the elective franchise, whose votes could be bought with money. Annex a population such as this, whose numbers would control one-fourth of the electoral college, and how long would this happy Union last? how long would it be until money would make the President, and not the free suffrage of a free people? In taking this view of the question, it was said he was getting to be a good 'American;' but as to that party he occupied the same position he had always done; he looked upon it as dangerous. He was opposed to the annexation of Mexico on another ground. It would require an army to be kept there in order to preserve order; and this would cost more than the whole of the present expenditures of the Government, and he was opposed generally to forcing freedom upon a people who did not wish it.

If they were at war amongst themselves, let them fight; they had his permission to do so. If they did not act right towards our people and our Government he was for making them do so; but he was opposed to meddling in their affairs. We had enough to do to keep ourselves right; and if we did that it would be as much as we could do. He said he had but stepped forward and advanced this policy in order to correct or check the spirit of acquisition so much in vogue in the South, and endeavor to turn it into a proper channel. In denouncing fillibustering he was accused of being opposed to the spirit which actuated CROCKETT, and BONHAM, and FANNIN, and BOWIE, and those patriots who battled so gallantly for the independence of Texas, but such was not the case; for while they fought to free themselves from the tyranny of Mexico, and for the protection of their wives and children and homes, General WALKER invaded Nicaragua, in violation of the law of nations, and by the prowess of his arms forced upon a weak and servile people a system of laws and government which they did not wish; he did not fight to free himself from oppressors, but to conquer and rule. He, and those with him there, had no wives, no children, no homes to defend; and this made the case quite dissimilar. When he thought of CROCKETT and those brave Texan patriots that with him fought and fell, he was unable to let his mind so low down as to fish Gen. WALKER up, to draw the contrast or make the comparison. Gen. WALKER had aspired to be the President of two Republics, and he had succeeded. He had been the President of the Republic of Sonora, with a standing army of about forty soldiers. He once was and now claims to be the President of Nicaragua; and had it not been for his timely rescue, and his being brought home by Commodore PAULDING, he would have been butchered by those same people whose President he had been and now claims to be.

He said there are now two policies—one *out* of the Union, and the other *in* the Union. The platform of the policy out of the Union is based upon three propositions, or composed of three planks: the reopening of the Slave-trade, fillibustering, and the doctrines of the Southern league. He was opposed to them all, as they could be maintained by no national party."

Political Position of the New Senator from South Carolina.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News.

After four or five ballots it became evident that Mr. ADAMS could not be elected; and, if at that stage his friends had withdrawn him, it would have been conceded to them to make the choice from among the other State Rights candidates, Messrs. RHETT, CHESNUT, MCQUEEN and KEITT. We believe their preference would have been for Mr. RHETT, and that he would have been elected by a decisive vote. Most of the friends of the others would have combined upon him. But *the Slave-trade men*, regarding Mr. ADAMS the only exponent whom by any possibility they could force upon the Legislature and State, determined to adhere to him throughout. *It was their last, their only plank, and they went down with it.* But we are not disposed to no longer regard them as State Rights men and to classify them solely as Slave-traders. They have lost their special cause, but not their general principles and first devotion. In the latter they are tried and true men; and, although they attempted to read others out of the State Rights Party *and assailed the position of Senator Hammond, which made their defeat still more signal*, yet let us not follow their example in this regard, but welcome them back to the true political affiliations of the past. *The Slave-trade agitation must of course be abandoned.*

Mr. CHESNUT, before election, clearly and frankly defined his political position in response to conversational inquiry. It was, in brief, that he was a State Rights, Anti-Convention, and Anti-Slave-trade man. *He indorsed, in the main, the Barnwell speech of Senator Hammond*, and the personal and political relations of these gentlemen place them in the fullest and most salutary accord as colleagues. Mr. CHESNUT is in the prime of life, with ample margin of age for study, training, and advancement as a statesman. He has a clear and sagacious mind, even temperament and manner, firm and high spirit, and combines conservatism with decision. To a sufficient readiness in debate he adds clear logic and calm discernment.

The purport of this Senatorial election cannot be mistaken.

1. It sustained State Rights.
2. It absolutely condemned the agitation of the Slave-trade question.
3. It indicated the policy that the people of the State should not merge in any party; but, when advisable, should coöperate as allies, not partisans, with the Democratic Party *of the South*.
4. It gave assurance that Senator HAMMOND would receive the confiding support of his State.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Not made out.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 646, 647, 648, 691, 692, 697, 447, 700, 718, 737, 428, 347, 184, 482, 693½, 318, 307, 372, 435, 3, 380, 624, 746, 691, 58, 628, 661, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1857, 2016, 1712, 1815, 502, 2061, 2070, 2071, 2073, 181, 333, 1518, 1978, 795, 1015, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809. *Part II.*—2044, 2051, 2058, 2060, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2078, 2086, 2081, 2082, 1835, 1836, 2083.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nov. 30.

Before the Hon. Judge Sutherland.

Harvey Terry vs. *N. W. Nelson.*—The complaint alleged that on the 29th of March, 1853, Nelson (who resides in Richmond, Va.) gave a letter of credit to Henry Saal, of the same place, addressed to Terry, who is a merchant of Philadelphia, saying that Saal desired to purchase some goods on a credit of six months, and requesting Terry to trust him, that Saal was perfectly good, and he (Nelson) would be accountable.

Complaint also stated that Nelson had orally requested Terry to give credit for any reasonable amount—affirming that Saal was perfectly good, and he (Nelson) would stand accountable; that on the 5th of October, 1853, he gave Saal credit to the amount of $282 31, at six months, and took his note. Complaint then charged that at the date of the letter, and also at the time of the oral assurance that Saal was good, and at the time the credit was given, and when the debt became due, Saal was worthless, and that Nelson knew it, and the demand was wholly lost.

Defendant denied the letter, and also the oral affirmation as to Saal's responsibility—and the only inquiry for the Jury was:

1. Did Nelson write such letter?
2. Did he orally affirm Saal to be good, and request Terry to trust him?
3. Was Saal responsible at the time, and if not, did Nelson know it?

Nelson and Saal were examined in behalf of defendant under a commission. Nelson testified that he never wrote such a letter, or orally requested Terry to give credit, and never affirmed either orally or by letter that Saal was good or requested Terry to trust him.

Saal swore that in April, 1853, on presenting a letter from Nelson to Terry, he obtained a credit for $82 at six months, which he paid when due, and procured another credit Oct. 5, 1853, for $262 31, gave his note at six months, but did not and could not pay. He denied that either credit was on Nelson's recommend.

On the trial, Terry was a witness in his own behalf, and said he sold the goods on the recommend of Nelson, with whom he was acquainted; that he never saw Saal but twice,—first in April, and again in October,—and knew nothing about him except by Nelson; he produced the letter of March 29, which corresponded with the complaint, and said Saal gave it to him early in April, and upon that letter he gave him a credit of $82 at six months; that in June following, he was in Richmond, and saw Nelson, who spoke of the credit upon his letter, and said Saal was perfectly good. He was glad he had trusted him, and wished he would continue to do so from six months to six months, and he would stand holden; that he might consider the letter of March 29 as a standing and continuing guaranty; he intended it as such, and he (Terry) might so consider it: that Saal was a relation of his and perfectly responsible, and to trust him, if he should ask it, to any reasonable amount. That in consequence of the letter and the conversation in June, he gave Saal credit for the amount now claimed, for which he had recovered judgment in the Hustings Court of Richmond, but could collect nothing.

It was conceded that when the debt became due Saal was insolvent, but at what time he became so, or whether he was ever worth anything, did not appear, nor did either Nelson or Saal in their depositions say one word on that subject.

Such was the evidence, and all of it. Defendant's counsel took the ground that the letter of March 29, 1853, was a guaranty for but a single bill, and that there was no proof of fraud in the affirmation of Saal's ability made by Nelson in June.

1. Plaintiff claimed that the letter of March 29 was a continuing guarantee—that Nelson in June after had declared that he intended it as such, and requested Terry so to consider it, and to give further credit upon it, and that this was equivalent to a redelivery of that letter, and he ought to be concluded by his own construction.

2. That Nelson's request (in June, 1853,) that Terry give further credit, and he would be answerable. was binding.

3. That it was a question for the Jury whether Nelson had not, by a fraudulent representation as to Saal's ability, induced Terry to give the credit of October, 1853. He had, in June, declared Saal "perfectly responsible," and if he was then good he should clear himself from the imputation of misrepresenting by proving that he at that time was so, and by showing at what time and by what means he failed; that Saal and Nelson were relations, and one or both could give this explanation, but though examined as witnesses, had not said a word on the subject, leaving us to infer that he was bankrupt when defendant affirmed him good. And upon this, as well as upon the guarantee of the letter, plaintiff claimed a right to go to the Jury.

Defendant's counsel objected, and his Honor ruled that the plaintiff should not go to the Jury, and dismissed the complaint.

For plaintiff, Mr. Gibbs; for defendant, Mr. Smith.

SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 9.

Before Judge Davies.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CONTROVERSY.

The People, &c., vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—By the order made in this cause, appointing a Receiver therein, to take charge of the property mentioned in the complaint, and to let and rent the same for the best rent he can obtain, and to collect, demand, and receive the rent of said real property, the premises are let at a weekly rent, payable weekly, and the Receiver deeming the rents paid inadequate, proceeded to fix the rents which he deemed reasonable and proper. In this, he but discharged a duty which the law imposed on him. On application to this Court by the plaintiffs to confirm the schedule of rents thus adjusted by the Receiver, it was objected to on the behalf of the tenants, that the sums thus fixed, were too high. For the purpose of ascertaining the validity of their objection, it was referred to a Referee to take proof, and ascertain what would be a fair weekly rent of the premises referred to in the complaint in this cause, and report them to this Court. The Referee has made his report, stating that the rents fixed are not only reasonable, but less than would have been obtained had the attempts been made to get what the premises were really worth. A motion is now made to confirm this report, which is opposed by counsel on behalf of the corporation, and the tenants, the defendants in this cause.

J. Van Buren, Houghton and Hutchinson, for motion; J. R. Whiting and John McKeon for defendants.

DAVIES, J.—The object of the reference was to ascertain a fair, just and reasonable rent to be paid for these premises, and which will belong to the parties who shall be ultimately admitted to be entitled to the same. For this purpose, the Referee has examined a large number of witnesses, and has taken a large mass of testimony, and has come to the conclusion that the rents fixed are not only reasonable, but less than would have been obtained had the attempts been made to get what the premises were nearly worth. I cannot say, upon the testimony, that the Referee has erred in the conclusion to which he has arrived, and it therefore becomes my duty to confirm his report. An order will therefore be entered that the report be confirmed, and that the rents, as thus fixed by his report, be paid by the several defendants occupying the premises described therein, from and after the date of this order; and, in case of their refusal so to do, that the parties to this suit, or the Receiver, be at liberty to apply to this Court for such order as they may be advised. In reference to the rents accruing previous to the date of this order, the previous order made in this case directs the payment of them to the Receiver, and no further order is necessary.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST JAMES GORDON BENNETT FOR LIBEL.

The People vs. *James Gordon Bennett.*—Our readers will remember that the Grand Jury of Westchester County found a bill of indictment against James Gordon Bennett for publishing in the *Herald* an alleged libel on John B. Haskin in regard to the Willett's Point investigation. This morning, Mr. Bennett's counsel moved to transfer the indictment to this county, which was opposed by Messrs. Graham and Trapp, for the complainant, Mr. Haskin. Pending the argument the application was adjourned till to-morrow morning. Messrs. Field, Galbraith, and Townsend appeared for Bennett.

DECISIONS.

Anthony McReynolds, &c., vs. *Eli P. Sherman et al.*—Motion denied, with $1 costs.

John Hoey vs. *Thos. Kinny et al.*—An extra allowance of $300 to Mr. Glover, and of $200 to Mr. Livingston.

Frederick J. Conant, &c., vs. *Frisbil, &c.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Alexander Ross vs. *Geo. W. Conkey et al.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Slosson.

Ward vs. *The Washington Insurance Company.*—In this cause, the trial of which commenced on Wednesday, the Jury found a verdict for plaintiff for the amount of his policy, ($1,000,) with interest.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Hilton.

Francis Reddy vs. *John W. Hunt.*—This was an action for assault and battery committed in January, 1857. While the defendant was a member of the Common Council of this City, some altercation arose between the parties in Mooney's drinking saloon in Eighth-avenue, when the defendant bit off a piece of plaintiff's nose. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,500.

W. E. Robertson for plaintiff; Judge Phillips for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

SLANDER SUITS.

James Finlayson vs. *John Kynock*; *John Kynock* vs. *James Finlayson.*—These are cross suits for slander. It appears that in September last, Finlayson and Kynock had a disagreement in the house of Mr. Finlayson, with whom Kynock boarded. In the course of their quarrel, they abused each other to such a degree that Finlayson commenced an action against his adversary for slander. An order of arrest was granted, and Kynock was consigned to the inhospitable cells of the county jail. While there cogitating on the peculiarities and uncertainties of the law, he came to the determination of suing his opponent. The action was commenced, and in default of the required bail, Finlayson was also incarcerated within the dungeon walls, to be provided for at the expense of the county. But prison fare and the deprivation of the blessings of liberty set them to thinking, and no doubt their conclusions were that they had not made much progress in recovering or sustaining their rights; and on consent of Mr. Kynock, his attorney moved that both of them be discharged, which was opposed by the attorney for Mr. Finlayson.

This morning the Judge made an order denying the motion without costs, but reduced their bail from $1 000 to $300.

George Terwilliger for Kynock, C. Patterson for Finlayson.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of Dec. 6, says of the condition of Canal navigation: "From the west we learn that all the boats in the Canal east of Schenectady will probably be got through Yesterday there were thirty-three boats at the sixteenth lock working their way through, and the most serious detention was the low water. Commissioner Sherrill has directed the men in the employ of the State to push forward the boats on his Division. Two ice-breakers have been sent west of Syracuse, and from what we can learn, there seems to be no disposition manifested on the part of boatmen to get along, but, on the contrary, to prevent their progress."

The enlargement of the State Penitentiary of Tennessee has been completed.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858.

MEATS.

The demand this week has been quite moderate, owing mainly to the plentiness and cheapness of Poultry. Prices have not varied remarkably.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ ℔	10 @ 15
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ ℔	8 @ 11
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ ℔	5 @ 8
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ ℔	15 @ 18
Beef, sirloin, ₱ ℔	12 @ 14
Beef, rump steak, ₱ ℔	9 @ 12
Beef, corned, ₱ ℔	4 @ 10
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	6 @ 10
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	4 @ 8
Mutton, chops, ₱ ℔	8 @ 12
Lamb, ₱ ℔	9 @ 12
Veal, hind quarters, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Veal, fore quarters, ₱ ℔	6 @ 9
Veal, cutlets, ₱ ℔	12 @ 16
Pork, fresh, ₱ ℔	9½ @ 10
Pork, salted, ₱ ℔	9 @ 10
Pork, jowls, ₱ ℔	9 @ 10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25 @ 2 25
Soup Meats, ₱ ℔	4 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ₱ ℔	13 @ 16
Bacon, ₱ ℔	10½ @ 11½
Hams, ₱ ℔	11½ @ 12½
Shoulders, ₱ ℔	8½ @ 10
Tongues, each	68 @ 81
Lard, ₱ ℔	12 @ 12½
Lard, by the tub, ₱ ℔	11 @ 12
Sausages, City made, ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Tripe, ₱ ℔	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

The supply of Poultry is very heavy; the variety in quality is remarkable, and the low rates obtainable for the bulk of it are hardly less so. The receipts for three or four weeks past have been unusually large. In almost every street in the lower part of the City idle stores and store doorways have been suddenly converted into Poultry and Game markets, and barrels, boxes, and even sacks of Poultry have been exposed for sale, in places where such a branch of business is a peculiar novelty, and to an extent sufficient to make one inquire whence so enormous an amount of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and, especially, Western Poultry, is derived. The oldest dealers say they have no recollection of anything to equal the recent vast arrivals of Poultry, and the no less noticeable increase in the number of Poultry dealers, in New-York. Of course, with such a stock, and so active a competion among sellers, prices rule very low, thereby benefiting consumers, who are taking every advantage of the circumstances. The supply of Game is also steadily increasing, and the turn of prices is as steadily in favor of buyers.

Fowls, ₱ pair	62½ @ 1 25
Fowls, Buck's County, ₱ pair	1 00 @ 1 75
Fowls, ₱ ℔	8 @ 13
Western Poultry, ₱ ℔	5½ @ 11
Chickens, roasting, ₱ pair	62½ @ 1 25
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	62½ @ 75
Turkeys, ₱ ℔	8 @ 14
Geese, each	87½ @ 1 50
Ducks, ₱ pair	50 @ 1 25
Ducks, Canvass-Backs, ₱ pair	2 25 @ 2 50
Ducks, Red-head, ₱ pair	75 @ 1 25
Widgeons, ₱ pair	75 @ —
Teal, ₱ pair	50 @ 75
Wild Turkeys, each	1 75 @ 3 50
Pigeons, Wild, ₱ dozen	2 00 @ 2 75
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 25 @ 3 00
Woodcock, ₱ dozen	3 75 @ 4 50
Woodcock, ₱ pair	62½ @ 87½
Quail, ₱ doz	2 25 @ 3 00
Partridge, ₱ pair	75 @ 1 00
Rabbits, ₱ pair	37 @ 50
Venison, ₱ ℔	15 @ 18
Bear's Meat	22 @ 25

FISH.

The demand continues moderate, and prices are generally unaltered.

Sal'n Trout, ₱ ℔	12½ @ —	Cat-fish, ₱ ℔	8 @ —
Codfish, ₱ ℔	6 @ —	Frost-fish, ₱ ℔	6 @ —
Pickerel, ₱ ℔	12 @ —	Black-fish, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10
Halibut, ₱ ℔	12 @ —	White-fish, ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Eels, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12	Mullet, ₱ ℔	12 @ —
Flounders, ₱ ℔	5 @ 6	Haddock, ₱ ℔	— @ 6
Porgies, ₱ ℔	6 @ 8	Herr'g, ₱ bunch	12 @ —
Striped Bass, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12	Mackerel, each	15 @ 18
Perch, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10	Terrapins, ₱ dz.	$12 @ —
Smelts, ₱ ℔	15 @ —	Frogs, ₱ dozen	25 @ $1

Oysters, ₱ 100	50 @ 1 25
Oysters, pickled, ₱ 100	$1 25 @ 1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25 @ 1 00
Lobsters, ₱ ℔	6 @ —
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ ℔	18 @ 20
Salmon, pickled, ₱ ℔	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ ℔	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ₱ ℔	4 @ 5
Halibut, smoked, ₱ ℔	10 @ —
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Mackerel, pickled, each	6 @ 12
Sounds and Tongues, ₱ ℔	8 @ 10

VEGETABLES.

The supplies of the leading articles are good; the demand is moderate; the range of prices has not been materially altered.

Potatoes, ₱ bbl	1 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	50 @ 87
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12 @ 16
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ half peck	18 @ 22
Turnips, ₱ bushel	37 @ 50
Turnips, ₱ half peck	6 @ 9
Parsnips, ₱ bushel	50 @ 75
Parsnips, ₱ bunch	5 @ 6
Carrots, ₱ bushel	50 @ 75
Carrots, ₱ dozen	20 @ 25
Beets, ₱ dozen bunches	50 @ —
Beets, ₱ bunch	5 @ —
Onions, ₱ bushel	62½ @ 1 12
Onions, ₱ peck	31 @ 50
Chicory, ₱ doz	38 @ —
Cabbage, Red, ₱ dozen	75 @ 1 50
Cabbage, Red, ₱ head	8 @ 15
Cabbage, ₱ doz	37 @ 75
Cabbage, ₱ head	4 @ 7
Cauliflower, ₱ doz	1 25 @ 2 50
Cauliflower, each	12 @ 25
Cranberries, ₱ quart	— @ 18
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	1 00 @ 1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart	6 @ 8
Oyster Plant, ₱ bunch	8 @ 10
Parsley, ₱ bunch	4 @ —
Celery, table, ₱ bunch	8 @ 12
Celery, soup, ₱ bunch	2 @ 3
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6 @ —
Garlic, ₱ bunch	8 @ 10
Egg Plants, each	7 @ 10
Spinach, ₱ peck	12 @ 15
Squashes, each	10 @ 18
Pumpkins, ordinary sizes, each	10 @ 15

FRUIT.

This branch of business is rather quiet at present. Supplies are not heavy for the season. Prices are supported.

Apples, ₱ half peck	18 @ 62½
Citron, each	5 @ 8
Quince, ₱ doz	20 @ —
Chestnuts, ₱ quart	20 @ 25
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	10 @ 12
Walnuts, ₱ quart	12 @ 15
Oranges, ₱ doz	25 @ 50
Lemons, ₱ box	2 50 @ 3 75
Lemons, ₱ dozen	15 @ 25
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	37 @ 62
Figs, ₱ box	50 @ 75
Figs, ₱ ℔	10 @ 15
Dates, ₱ ℔	10 @ —
Raisins, ₱ ℔	12½ @ —
Currants, ₱ ℔	12 @ 14
Preserved Ginger, ₱ jar, about 6 ℔s	1 00 @ —
Green Ginger, ₱ ℔	— @ 25

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs continue in good request, at uniform prices.

Butter, State, by the tub, ₱ ℔	20 @ 25
Butter, State, ₱ ℔	22 @ 27
Butter, Orange County, ₱ ℔	28 @ 31
Butter, Ohio, ₱ ℔	15 @ 20
Cheese, new, ₱ ℔	10 @ 12
Eggs, five for	13 @ —
Eggs, eleven for	25 @ —
Eggs, forty-four for	1 00 @ —
Honey, ₱ can	45 @ 50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25 @ 50
Honey, pure Northern, ₱ ℔	23 @ 30

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ₱ doz	— @ 37
Mangoes, each	— @ 4
New-York Peppers, ₱ 100	37 @ 62
Gherkins, ₱ 100	31 @ 37
Pickled Onions, ₱ quart	12 @ —
Horse Radish, ₱ pint bottle	15 @ —
Horse Radish, dry, ₱ ℔	12½ @ —
Sauer Kraut, ₱ quart	6 @ —
Sardines, ₱ box	31 @ —
Sweet Oil, ₱ quart bottle	31 @ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ pint bottle	12½ @ —
Catsup, Tomato, ₱ gallon	— @ 50
Catsup, Mushrooms, ₱ gallon	— @ 2 50

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 156; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 10, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie Railroad.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	6			6
Flour, bbls	7,293	1,049	1,838	10,180
Corn Meal, bbls		—	200	200
Wheat, bushels	11,000	—	—	11,000
Corn, bushels	11,000	—	—	11,000
Rye, bushels	1,100	—	—	1,100
Barley, bushels	6,219	—	—	6,219
Oats, bushels	2,500	600	—	3,100
Malt, bushels	500	—	—	500
Provisions, pkgs	100	1,348	710	2,158
Whisky, bbls	171	4	—	175

ASHES—Are dull and heavy; Pots, $5 50; Pearls, $5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day: 150 bags Laguayra, at 11¾c.; 50 bags Rio, at 11c.; and, by auction, 2,800 bags Rio, at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Sales: 1,200 bales, at former quotations.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ ℔	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
Middling, ₱ ℔	11⅞	12	12⅛	12¼
Middling Fair, ₱ ℔	12⅛	12⅝	12⅞	13

DRY GOODS—Trade is moderately active for the season—rendered so mainly by the purchase of Spring goods by clothiers, for distant markets, as well of desirable fabrics by near-by and local dealers whose assortments have been broken. Prices are generally sustained.

DYEWOOD—Ssales: 25 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $19 per ton.

FISH—The leading kinds have been moderately dealt in within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits considerable animation, to-day, for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand from the home trade is good. Prices favor sellers. Sales 11,000 bbls.

Unsound State, ₱ bbl	$3 65 @ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 25 @ 4 50
Standard Extra State	4 85 @ 5 05
Superfine Western	4 30 @ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 80 @ 4 95
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90 @ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 35 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30 @ 5 50
Extra Genesee	5 65 @ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 8 50

Canadian is in fair demand at firmer rates; sales 750 bbls., at $5 10@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in good demand, and is steady; sales 1,650 bbls. at $4 80@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 50@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue in limited demand, at previous figures.

FRUIT—Sales. 1,000 boxes Raisins, at full rates.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate request, but at prices unsatisfactory to sellers. Hence, business is much restricted; sales, to-day, 8,200 bush., including ordinary White Michigan, at $1 22; very good Milwaukee Club, (200 bush.,) at $1 09; choice White Kentucky, (800 bush.,) at $1 55, and a small lot of good White Southern, at $1 41, and Red Southern at $1 20, ₱ bush. Corn is in fair demand, at uniform rates; sales 26,500 bush., at 76½c.@77c. for mixed Western; 78c. for good new Yellow Jersey; 85c. for old White, and 87c. for choice old Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet stiffly held at 78c. ₱ bushel. Sales 1,500 bushels. Barley is also inactive at old figures. A small lot of poor State sold at 70c. Oats are in lively request, at firmer prices. Included in the sales, to-day, were 9,000 bushels fair to good Canada at 54c.@55c.—prime lots being now held at 56c., and 13,000 bushels prime Western at 55c. ₱ bushel. We quote: Canada at 54c.@56c.; Western 53c.@55c.; State, 49c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 46c.@49c., ₱ bushel.

Mr. W. G. CUTTING notices the business in Breadstuffs, during the week, thus: "The Flour market during the week has been without animation, and prices have remained about the same as noticed in my report of last week. The receipts have been light, consequent upon the partial closing of the Erie Canal—the demand moderate, and confined almost entirely to the wants of the home trade. Yesterday's transactions were to a fair extent, the market closing a little firmer, active and buoyant for State and Western brands. Southern Flour continues without material change, the common grades are heavy, the better qualities closing steady. Canadian Flour remains quiet at former prices. Rye Flour sells slowly. Corn Meal is inactive. There has been but very little business done in Wheat, and sales confined entirely to the Eastern and local trade. The receipts have been very light, and those having Wheat in store are not disposed to press their stocks on the market, consequently prices have been well maintained, particularly for choice parcels, which are held with increased firmness. The transactions of yesterday were to a limited extent, and the market without activity. Rye is scarce and firmly held. There is a very good demand for Corn, chiefly speculative, at unchanged prices, closing firmly. There is a good demand for Oats, partly for speculation, and prices have slightly advanced, the market closing firm. Barley is quiet, but steady."

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River, to shippers, at 55c.@60c. ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The market has been active, but prices have declined ½c.@1c. ₱ ℔., on all descriptions. Sales. 16,000 Buenos Ayres, at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 14,000 Orinoco, at 24c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,100 Porto Cabellos, at 22½c., 6 months, usual selection.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been good, at full prices. The week's movements were:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	72,500	9,650
Sales, sides	67,800	11,850
Stock at the close, sides	54,900	11,800

HOPS—Continue in request, at steady rates, New, 9c.@15c.; Old, 3c.@7c., ₱ ℔.

IRON—Sales 100 tons Scotch Pig, at $24 75@$25 50 ₱ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common and $1 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 650 bbls. New-Orleans, at 33c.@35c.; 50 half bbls. do., at 37c.; and 175 bbls. Neuvitas Syrup, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet at previous quotations.

OILS—Linseed has been in good demand, closing firmly at 64c.@65c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining; sales to-day 950 bbls., in lots, at $17 85@$17 95 for old Mess; $18 37½@$18 50 for new Mess; an unascertained price for 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable in May; and $14 25@$14 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, including Hams at 9¼c.@9¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Bacon continues inactive, at old rates. Lard is in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅛c.@11½c. ₱ ℔. Beef continues heavy and languid; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at $8 50 @$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $6@$6 50 for do., Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $18@$19 ₱ tc. India Mess, $22@$23 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c. @26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is selling at 8c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. at $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 35 cases No. 1 Nutmegs at 53c.@54c.; 2,000 mats Cassia, at 24½c.@25c.; and 1,800 bags Pepper, at 9½c., ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request, and sales have been confined to 285 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7c.@7¾c.; 180 hhds. Cuba, on private terms; and 75 boxes Havana, at 8½c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The auction sale, to-day, was decidedly successful, about all offered having been sold at generally firmer prices.

TOBACCO—The demand continues moderate, with no prospect of much being done till after New-Year's Day. Sales since Tuesday last 53 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@12c.; 212 bales Yara, and 227 bales Cuba, on private terms: 49 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@22c.; and 15 do. Florida at 12c.@18c., ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Is unsettled; sales have been reported of 470 bbls., in lots, at 24½c.@25c.; and 145 hhds. Drudge, at 24½c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 70 tons Cake, at 15s. For London, 100 bbls. Resin, on private terms; 200 bbls. Navy Pork, at 4s. 3d.; and 600 tcs. Provisions, at 5s. 9d. For Bremen, 50 tons Pot Ashes, at 30s.; and 40 tons measurement goods, at 35s.

Western Hog Trade.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Dec. 8.

The market for hogs has been pretty firmly sustained during the week, and the closing prices do not vary materially from the rates current on last Tuesday. Yesterday afternoon, however, buyers hesitated a good deal, but holders maintained their courage, and purchasers were found, among the outsiders, if not in the circle of regular packers, at full rates, for all that were offered. The preference for hogs averaging 180 ℔s. and upwards, is now more decided than at any previous time this season, and it is becoming difficult to sell "shoats." One parcel sold yesterday, the average of which was 130 to 140 ℔s., at $6.

The following is a statement of the receipt of Hogs at this port for the week and season:

Total for the week	66,981
Previously reported	164,161
Total, so far this season	231,142
Same time in 1857	137,810
Same time in 1856	183,373
Same time in 1855	203,583
Same time in 1854	134,738

The receipts at Louisville up to Monday night were 241,000 head. Estimating yesterday's receipts at that point at 10,000, and the whole number at the two places to last evening would be 482,000, against 688,000 for the whole of last year.

The shipments of Hog products from this port, from Nov. 1 to date, in the last two seasons, compare as follows:

	1858.	1857.
Barrel Pork	8,705	12,114
Bulk Pork	5,260	25,000
Barrel Lard	3,817	6,040
Keg Lard	8,970	10,376

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.—ON RETAIL FOR THE HOLIDAYS—A field of operations for Ladies of TASTE AND REFINEMENT, AT
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

A PANORAMA OF TRUTHFUL FLOWERS, full of apparent life and originality, at
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No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT VAILS, are of distinguished merit, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

COIFFURES—COMMENCING AT THE LOW figure of $2 each, deserve much favor, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS are all in the superlative, and the Ostrich Head-dress,
With Pearls and Gold Beads intermingled,
Is a very pretty production,
At $1 50 each, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon.

CACHEPEIGNS—COMMENCING AT $1 50 EACH.
Fancy Hair Pins, Ornamental Combs,
And Head Ornaments, it is whispered,
Are beyond all praise, at
JAMES TUCKER'S,
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THE CELEBRATED WHITBY JET, IN BRACELETS, BROOCHES and CHATELAINES, plain or richly set in gold, are of artistic finish, at
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OPERA FANS, AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS of appreciation for the Toilet; in fact, we must not omit to chronicle our BRUSHES and PERFUMERY, now so much in the ascendant.
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No. 361 Broadway,
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A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing Apparatus and Chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, 116 John-st.

LECTURES.

COURSE OF LECTURES
BEFORE
RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

A Course of Lectures has been organized under the auspices of the Rutgers Institute, comprising the following attractive programme:

HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver the opening lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—*The Beautiful.*

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, ("The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,") TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. A Poem.—Subject—.

These Lectures will be followed by others from Prof. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. Subject—*The Human Races in America.*

The Rev. Dr. CHAPIN. Subject—*Columbus.*

The Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D. Subject—*Choice of Books for Mental Discipline.*

This Course of Lectures will be delivered at the Rutgers-st. Church, (the Rev. Dr. Krebs'.)

Tickets to the Course.....$1
Single Tickets.....25 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 321 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 346 Broadway; Chas. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; Lord & Taylor's, Grand-st.; Adams & Spencer's, No. 281 Grand-st., and at the Institute, No. 264 Madison-st.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

HATFIELD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The third lecture in the course will be delivered by the Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., in the N. P. Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) cor. 9th-av. and 31st-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 13. Subject—*Eras in French History.* Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Single tickets 25 cents; can be had at the door, or of A. W. Walker, No. 352 9th-av.; S. Campbell, No. 351 8th-av.; A. Ranney, No. 293 Broadway; Pangburn & Candee, No 160 9th-av. GEO. WM. CURTIS will deliver the next lecture Dec. 30.

HIEROGLYPHIC ORIGIN OF LETTERS—EVERY LETTER A WORD.—Prof. J. De LAUNAY will give Ten Lectures (at his residence, No. 93 West 23d-st.,) on Tuesday, Dec. 14, and consecutive Thursdays and Tuesdays, at 3½ o'clock.—repeated at 7½ P. M. Admission 25 cents—$3 to the Course.

LECTURE—BY HORACE SEAVER, EDITOR OF the Boston *Investigator*, SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Subject—*Infidelity, what it is and what it is not.* Single admission, 15 cents; gentleman and lady, 25 cents. Commence at 7½.

LECTURE BY THE REV. WM. M'ALLISTER, in the Willet-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1858. Subject—*The Two Books.* Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY LECTURE BY A. OAKEY HALL, Esq. Subject—*Lights and Shadows from Courts and Jury Rooms*, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

ON MONDAY EVENING MESSRS. WOOD will give one of their interesting lectures on *Sacred History.* Illustrated by 26 splendid paintings and panoramic views. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

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NEW ANNOUNCEMENT.
WE HAVE PUBLISHED
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) Dec. 8,
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LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1859.—THIS DAY published: THE LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1859, containing valuable information for members of the Bar, a blank space for every day in the year, with full notes and memorandums for all the different Courts, and, among other things, the following: List of Sheriffs and County Clerks, Terms of all the Courts, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public and members of the Bar in the City of New-York. Commissioners to take Acknowledgements, &c., for the different States, members of the Bar in the City of Brooklyn, &c., &c. Published annually by W. REED GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES—Comprising a series of charts or ground plans of all the business thoroughfares of the cities of the Union. Entered according to act of Congress. Vol. 1, No. 1, chart of Broadway, is now in the course of publication at No. 214 Nassau-st., where copyrights for other streets and cities are for sale.

THE BROADWAY OMNIBUS—FOR DECEMBER 15, is now ready For sale at all the principal News Dépôts in the City. Price 4 cents. HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st., wholesale agents.

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FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE—LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Situated within five minutes' walk of Catharine, Fulton, and Wall-st. ferries, Brooklyn, or to exchange for the lease and furniture of a house in Brooklyn or New-York, suitable for a private family. The house has an excellent class of boarders, and doing a good business. Terms easy. For further particulars address G. R. H., box No. 3,580, Post-office, New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

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FLORENTINE GALLERY—CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail..........5¾ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5¾ A.M. and 3 P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail..........7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad..........5¾ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Arago* hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-Office, to-day, at 10½ A.M.

The European mails, by the *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., will close, at the New-York Post-office, on Tuesday, the 14th, to go by railroad, at 1 P.M., to go by steamboat, at 3 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Nothing of special importance transpired at Washington yesterday. The Senate was in session but half an hour when it adjourned till Monday. There has been nothing further done in relation to the removal of DOUGLAS from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee. The Treasurer's statement shows that the balance in the Treasury on Monday was $4,090,000; the receipts for the week, $651,000, and the amount of the drafts paid was $1,568,000. The amount of the drafts issued was $2,358,000—a reduction from last week of $1,700,000. In the House, Mr. BOYCE moved that Lieutenant MAURY be admitted as a delegate from Arizona, which was objected to by Mr. JONES of Tennessee, on the ground that Arizona was a part of New-Mexico, which already had a delegate.

The Brig *Planet*, of Salem, which arrived at Provincetown yesterday, reports having seen, in lat. 8° 24′ and long. 64° 21′, a large vessel on fire, with foremast and bowsprit standing, bright topmast head and double topsail yards. No person was seen on board. It is not improbable that it was a clipper ship, but it would be impossible to surmise what one. There was no name on the quarter or bows, which is a strong presumption in favor of its not being an American vessel.

The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN, at his residence, near Toronto, yesterday. Mr. BALDWIN was a distinguished citizen of Canada; he had been Attorney-General of the Upper Province, and was an associate of Sir HIPPOLYTE LAFONTAINE in the Canadian Government, and bore an unblemished reputation.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, the fourth trial of CANGEMI was continued yesterday, and the whole of the evidence, both for the prosecution and defence, was concluded before the Court adjourned. The testimony taken was precisely the same as that produced on the three previous trials, and which has been already three times published. To-day the summing up will commence, and the case will go to the Jury some time during the afternoon. In the Court of General Sessions, the only case of importance was that of MICHAEL DOWNS, a young man, belonging to the Sixth Ward, charged with shooting JOSEPH GAHAN, also of that Ward, on Nov. 2, (election day,) with intent to kill him. DOWNS is an Irishman, who had quitted the Democratic and joined the Republican ranks, and his neophytic zeal led him to advocate the interests of his new creed with more ardor than was agreeable to his old campanions. He was electioneering for his party, and peddling tickets around the polls, when he was violently assaulted, knocked down, and kicked by a mob of angry Democrats, in the choice locality known as Baxter-street. He escaped from their fury with many bruises, and the loss of a part of his clothes. He soon returned to the polls, however, having armed himself with a revolver. Presently he was again assaulted, when, after warning his assailants, he discharged all the barrels of the weapon among them, but without injuring any person. They then ran towards him, threatening instant death. A friend, named SHAY, handed him a musket, which he discharged at random, and shot the complainant, seriously, but not fatally, wounding him. The next day he was arrested, and was tried yesterday, the trial occupying the whole of the day. Self-defence was, of course, the theory of the prisoner's counsel. The Recorder, in his charge to the Jury, clearly defined the various provisions of the law in reference to that subject, and the Jury, after a long absence, returned into Court with a verdict of "Guilty of assault and battery."

The Harlem Railroad Dépôt, on Centre-street, between Franklin and White streets, at 4 A.M. yesterday caught fire for the third time since its erection, a little over seven years ago. The fire originated in the second story on the White-street side, and before it was extinguished effected a loss of nearly $40,000, most of which, fortunately for all parties except the Insurance Companies, is covered by insurance. One-fourth of the loss falls on the Railroad Company, the remainder coming upon the tenants of the building, some thirty in number. The last fire, two years and a half ago, was confined to the Franklin side of the building, owned and occupied by the New-Haven Railroad Company, the loss then being $50,000. At the fire yesterday, three young men belonging to the Insurance Patrol-watch, named STEPHEN HALLECK, JOHN BURRAS, and WILLIAM KENNEDY, were severely burned. While they were at work with others, in removing freight on the ground floor, a portion of the second floor suddenly gave way, burying several persons under the burning mass. Following the falling in of the floor, there was an explosion of fireworks which had been packed in a box. HALLECK is the only one who is believed to be fatally injured. He and the other injured parties were removed to the City Hospital.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, Mr. PETERSEN obtained a judgment of $14,337 against the City for furnishing plans and specifications, in 1851, for the rebuilding of Washington Market.

At a meeting of the Central Park Commissioners, held on Thursday, a communication from several Base-Ball Clubs of the City, asking that a portion of the Park be set apart as a play ground, was referred to a special committee. Owing to late heavy rains but little work on the Park has been accomplished, but the Commissioners having resolved to commence the transverse roads, several hundred laborers will thus find employment during the Winter.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a report from the City Chamberlain, detailing the payments made for County expenses within the past year, was presented. Two bills for stationery, presented by CHARLES W. BAKER, amounting to $3,793 04, was reduced to $1,675 48, and it was directed that the latter sum be paid him in full of all demands. The reduction was rather more than fifty per cent, which most bills against the City might very properly be subjected to.

Postmaster-General BROWN is in the City, probably on a mission respecting our City Post-Office.

The last of our Philadelphia visitors returned home yesterday, after having inspected all of our public institutions and expressed themselves as highly gratified with what they had. Their official designation was "Guardians of the Poor," and their principal object in coming to New-York appears to have been the examination of our public charities, in the extent of which New-York is prominent among American cities at least.

The *post mortem* examination was concluded at the Fifth Ward Station-House yesterday, upon the remains of CHRISTOPHER GOFF, who was killed in West-Broadway a few days since, by MICHAEL FORREST. There were three stabs upon the breast and side, two penetrating the heart and lungs, which it is alleged caused his death. The inquest will be held by Coroner HILLS this forenoon. FORREST is in custody at the Fifth Ward Station-House. The remains were conveyed to Potter's Field.

Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, one of the oldest and most respected of the Sandy Hook pilots, was accidentally crushed to death on Thursday afternoon while in the act of leaving the schooner *J. B. James*, which he had piloted to sea, and getting on board of the steam-tug *Underwriter*. The accident was caused by his foot slipping upon ice after he had touched the steamer's guards. He lived only an hour after the accident; his body was brought to his residence in the City.

The steamer *Memphis*, the last chartered of the Cromwell line, for Paraguay, is expected to sail for her destination to-day, *via* St. Thomas, where she will call for coal.

An interesting lecture on Egypt and Palestine was delivered by the Hon. CALEB LYON, at Clinton Hall, last evening.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, were 1,200 bales; prices steady. Flour was in good request, at firmer rates. The regular movements in Grain, Groceries, Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, and Tobacco, were limited. Auction sales of Coffee and Teas resulted satisfactorily. Freights were quiet.

The Watrous Impeachment.

Upon the organization of the Judiciary for Texas, the new State was erected into a single District, and JOHN C. WATROUS appointed its Judge. The position was one of singular difficulties. The land law of the State was inextricably confounded among old Spanish titles, grants and legislation; the civil code of Louisiana was applicable to a multitude of cases; and over all rested the draught-board pattern of the United States Land-Office, always quite simple and perfect where the soil has remained unappropriated, but only adding to the confusion when covering a mesh-work of old grants, claims and locations.

Judge WATROUS realized the burden of his duty from the outset. He seems also to have realized quite early a serious sense of his responsibilities. There was the Stafford case—that of a Louisiana planter, with a string of slaves, all mortgaged to the tips of their ears, who had run away, negroes and all, from his creditors, and sought in Texas, as was the practice prior to annexation, refuge from pestilent debts. Upon annexation, the debts followed, and the aid of the new District Court was sought to recover the blacks. The rulings and decisions of Judge WATROUS were steadily against STAFFORD. He set aside a plea of the statute of limitations as inapplicable to the case, and finally ordered the negroes into the custody of a Receiver.

The effect of such decisions it was easy to prognosticate. To the memory of that era of Texan history we mean no disrespect, when we recall that one-half of its recent population consisted of an unhappy class of men, who, prostrated in the crash of 1836–37, had fled to Texas as to a sanctuary against pursuing law, and who subsequently looked forward to annexation with complacency, relying upon the statute of limitations to protect them. When, therefore, Judge WATROUS, by his decision, cleared from the count all the years during which Texas was an independent Republic, these refugees—a vast body, whom fortune had visited in the interim, and who filled nearly every influential position in the State, ruled in the Legislature and dictated to the Executive—were at once exposed to vindictive litigation, to the cost of which was to be added the accumulated interest of those years, which they had fondly counted as their security. In a single day Judge WATROUS became the most unpopular man in Texas. The storm rose against him on all sides. It at last reached the Legislature, which on the 20th of March 1848, passed almost nnanimously, a joint-resolution charging him with having given legal opinions in cases which he subsequently adjudicated from the Bench; "with aiding individuals in an attempt to fasten upon the State the most stupendous frauds ever practised upon a people, the fruit of which would have been the loss of millions of acres of lands pledged for the payment of the public debt," and with having administered law partially and unjustly. The resolutions, it is fair to say, were moved by one CAREY, a brother-in-law of STAFFORD, who suffered with him the results of the decision.

Judge WATROUS, however, declined to resign, and the resentment of his enemies took a new turn. Impeachment alone could remove him; and so, creating a case sufficiently strong to act on Congress became the business of certain parties, who seem to have acted as proctors for the popular feeling. The case upon which the application for impeachment rests, had its origin in the year following the passage of the legislative resolutions. In 1849, Judge WATROUS was solicited by some old Alabama friends to join them in the purchase of a large tract of land in Brazos County, known as the Wako, or La Vega grant. At the time a suit was pending in the State Courts, the determination of which was expected to quiet all the land-titles in the State; and, acting under this impression, Judge WATROUS joined his friends; the land was bought; but the opinion of the State Tribunal, when it came, was unsatisfactory, and left the entire subject at sea. Further litigation became necessary. WATROUS strove to confine it to the State Courts, but his associates overruling him, commenced it in the district Court of the United States, whence, at the end of four years, it was removed to the Circuit, which was held at New-Orleans. During those four years, according to the accusers, Judge WATROUS concealed his interest in the case, ruled, decided, and adjudicated invariably in favor of his friends, and finally granted the rule removing the case to New-Orleans, whither he secretly followed, to effect by private interest the final decision. It is strange that a charge so specific should be made if it admitted of controversy. Judge WATROUS does deny it, however, as specifically as made; points to the record of his Court to show that when the cause was first called up in his Court he publicly announced his incapacity to try it and the grounds; and that it was by agreement of all parties, in consequence of that announcement, referred to an arbitrator, who, in conjunction with the Jury, was to make the award. He denies that he ever interfered, either by ruling or decision, with the progress of the case, before this amicable tribunal, until, it appearing evident that no decision could be arrived at there, he yielded so far to the applications of the parties as to grant an order transferring the case to New-Orleans, quite beyond his jurisdiction.

With regard to his visit to that city, he denies that it was secret, as it was announced on the day following his arrival in the newspapers, and as all his friends gathered about him at the hotel. Here is an issue of fact, which, it would seem, might be resolved without the ponderous chemistry of an impeachment. It is, nevertheless, an issue; and the complainant, like the Jew of Venice, insists upon his bond. There is a collateral count in regard to the forgery of a power of attorney, used on the trial at New-Orleans. Judge WATROUS meets this charge by denying, firstly, all knowledge or sight of that or any other paper in the suit, and by pointing to what he declares to be incontestable evidence, that the paper in question is genuine.

Such is the substance of this vexatious prosecution, which has held a Congressional Committee in solemn consultation year after year. Seven years ago it was dragged forward by one ALEXANDER, who failed and retreated. Then one SIMON MASSENA, who appears upon the record to be a Jewish money-dealer in New-Orleans, brought forward the same indictment, and succeeded, in the second session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, in procuring from the Judiciary Committee of the House a recommendation of impeachment. The impeachment, however, was neglected. The Thirty-fourth Congress adjourned. At the first session of the present Congress, the same Committee, considering the subject, found themselves evenly divided, and so reported it back to the House on the 2d of June last. The House is now debating what action to take. The sentiment from such indications as we have seems to be largely in favor of dismissing the case once for all—a result that few outside of the immediate circle of prosecutors will find fault with. Even in Texas much of the old animosity has subsided in the lapse of time. Even there, it would cause little emotion if the accused were to be finally absolved.

Our Foreign Policy.

If the people of the United States have not been electrified by Mr. BUCHANAN'S programme of foreign policy, the President has himself alone to thank for it. A wise housekeeper, we are told, on the highest authority, will always be ready to bring forth from the household treasury things old and new; but it is a very questionable sort of economy which so envelops the new in the old as to hide it from all mortal eyes. And this is precisely what Mr. BUCHANAN has done in his Message of this year. Exhausted by the weary incubations on Kansas with which the document begins, men can hardly be blamed for throwing the paper aside in sheer disgust, and for classing all that the President found to say on the subject of our foreign relations with all that he chose to say in regard to our domestic affairs. Yet, as the true character of the position taken up by the President in the questions of Mexico and Central America begins to reveal itself upon a more patient perusal, the public mind is gradually awakening to consider the possible echo from the shores of Europe of the proclamation put forth at Washington, that to the United States of right belongs the regulation of all great commercial difficulties and political embarrassments in the neighboring countries of this continent. We have been so accustomed to hear this claim asserted in our public meetings and by the public Press, that we may be forgiven for fancying that it is as familiar to all the people and potentates of the earth as it is to ourselves. Nor do we often discriminate very nicely between formal and informal professions of faith. Mr. BUCHANAN'S utterance of views and opinions has for us very much the same force when it issues from the portals of the White House as when it proceeds from an Ostend dining-room; and if we miss in the official document the fine fury of language which startled us in the private *pronunciamiento*, we are apt to postpone the former to the latter in the scale of political significance. Very different, however, are the canons by which the effusions of public men are estimated in Europe. And it is only reasonable to suggest that the air of settled gravity with which Mr. BUCHANAN alludes to the purchase of Cuba as a matter calling for instant negotiation, and to the opening of the Central American transit as an operation to be taken in hand by American authority alone, without the advice or consent of any other Power, may provoke very serious anxieties, if it lead to no more flagrant consequences, in some quarters of the Old World. Could we persuade ourselves, indeed, that Mr. BUCHANAN would resolutely adopt and act upon the principles laid down in his Message, we should anticipate a very sharp and serious application of the strongest possible tests to the sincerity of the nation's faith in its doctrine of manifest destiny. We must take Cuba by force, if we cannot fairly buy her, says the President. Now, that we cannot fairly buy her may be assumed to be certain. No Spanish Government will for a moment entertain such a proposition. Clearly, then, the alternative is upon us, if it has been stated in good faith. Or consider the Central American issues. If the Nicaraguan Government will not open the transit to us on certain terms, says Mr. BUCHANAN, we must open it ourselves. But it is very probable that, on the terms intended by the President, Nicaragua will refuse to open the transit to us. Our latest intelligence from that country would seem to imply, as clearly as intelligence from that country *can* imply anything, that such will be the case. Here again is the last arbitrament impending, always under favor of our reliance upon Mr. BUCHANAN'S capacity of doing what he says he will do, and meaning what his language imports. In this posture of affairs, it becomes us then to consider what the possible results may be of the forward step which has undeniably been taken by Mr. BUCHANAN, in the official assertion of our national position and pretensions. The chances of war with such a State as Nicaragua are not of a nature to excite much concern in the United States, certainly; nor need we shrink in any just cause from the risks of a collision with Spain, whose power she herself overrates as much as we commonly underrate it. But there may be complications hidden here of a graver and more formidable character, which deserve a closer consideration than they seem yet to have received. Behind the actual throne of Spain stands a power greater than the throne—greater than Spain; a power which has shaped the domestic policy of that ancient monarchy to its own good pleasure during the last three years; and which throws its vast and lowering shadow forward over the foreign relations of the State. The Emperor of the French is at this moment the virtual ruler of Spain,—wielding there the imperial influence which his Uncle, had he been content to forego its outward vulgar symbols, might never have lost. A collision with Spain, while NAPOLEON III. sways the destinies of France, is a collision with France as well. Nor is Nicaragua free from the meshes of the policy which the modern AUGUSTUS has been weaving so quietly and so successfully about the world. Should it prove that French interests are the real stumbling-block in the way of the concessions asked by our Government, we may expect to see that stumbling-block maintained by a stronger arm than that of President MARTINEZ. These are the eventualities that lurk behind the apparent common-places of the late Message; and which may bring us, at no distant day, to the trial of the patriotic faith that we profess. We should look them fully in the face.

There is nothing, indeed, in the position or the relations of France to make a rupture with this country, even of the most serious character, intrinsically undesirable to her actual Government. Ever since the close of the Crimean war, NAPOLEON III. has been accumulating a force, both naval and military, so vast and so formidable as to inspire all Europe with uneasiness. For that force it is only natural to suppose him anxious to find employment. His army can be provided for at home in strengthening that tenure of affectionate free will by which he holds his Crown. Not so his navy. That branch of the armament of France has been developed, of late, with a silent celerity full of sinister meaning. Ten years ago the steam-fleet of France could hardly be said to exist. When the *Charlemagne*, a noble three-decker, was fitted with auxiliary engines, in 1851, she was regarded as an experiment, though at the same time every dockyard in England was sending out yearly its contributions to the new Armada of Britain. The war with Russia settled the question of the use of steam in warfare. The experience of that war proved that, as a fighting-vessel, the sailing-ship has passed utterly out of date—as utterly as the high-banked galleys of mediæval Venice or of ancient Rome. When the Queen of England held her grand naval review at Spithead, in 1856, two splendid ships of 90 guns each, the *Rodney* and the *London*, that not twenty years before had been the pride of the English Navy, lay like buoys on the water, pivot-ships of the parade, while around them circled the magnificent array of England's new steam-navy, two hundred strong, bearing near 3,000 guns, and driven by a steam-power equal to that of 30,000 horses. France had not waited for this signal lesson to learn what not even our Palinurus, Mr. TOUCEY, seems yet to comprehend. Her screw line-of-battle-ships, steam-batteries, and gunboats, had borne their part in the Black Sea and the Baltic, with a success more instructive, perhaps, than gratifying to their British compeers. When the allied fleets in 1853 were ordered to enter the Dardanelles, the finest of the English liners, the *Sans-Pareil*, drifting slowly back before the force of the current, saw the superb *Napoléon* of 100 guns sail proudly past her, towing up in triumph a sailing line-of-battle ship of 120 guns, the *Ville-de-Paris*. This same *Napoléon* carrying 3,000 troops from Toulon *viâ* Algiers to Constantinople, made throughout her voyage an average of 9 9-10 knots *per* hour, on a consumption of 50 tons of coal *per* day—a consumption just equal to that which enabled our own *Merrimac* to achieve a speed of 6 to 7 knots in her first trip to England. Fine as this vessel was, she has been since surpassed by the *Algésiras*. Of the actual state of the steam navy of France, which had risen to over 140 vessels, propelled by a force of 38,000 horse-power, in 1856, it is not easy to obtain a distinct account, the Government having recently issued a circular forbidding the publication of exact statistics on this subject, but of its efficiency there can be no question. The marine-inscription lists have within the last year been made to render up the full *quota* of 40,000 able seamen to the Government service; and France must at the present time be able to dispose at once of at least 300 well-fitted and well-manned vessels-of-war, of which about 40, carrying on the average 20 guns each, are stationed in the Atlantic waters of the New World. A despotic Prince thus armed, is not likely to abstain from using in the New World, should occasion arise, the same arguments which he applied so peremptorily, but the other day, in the case of Portugal. The alliance of the Empire with England might, indeed, embarrass him, were it necessary for him to count upon the support of England in any interference with this country. But, while on this point the permanent interests of England and her sympathies are with ourselves, her immediate interests would counsel mere abstinence and a position of observation. The doctrine established by the Congress of Paris, that the "neutral flag shall cover the merchandise," would secure to her, and for that matter, to France also, an uninterrupted commerce in English bottoms with the exporting States of the Union. English ships would become the carriers of the world, while in the warfare of privateering, our magnificent shipping would offer a far finer prey to the corsairs of France than we could hope to find along the coasts of the Bay of Biscay, or in the waters of the Antilles. We should, indeed, contend at very great material odds with the Empire of NAPOLEON, were we called upon to meet it now upon the sea. That the ultimate result of such a conflict would be the moral overthrow of an immoral Government we do not doubt—but we think it our duty, without assuming in any way the attitude of alarmists—to set before our readers the possibilities involved in Mr. BUCHANAN'S manifesto. It is these possibilities alone which give that manifesto importance. Should they come to pass, the Western Continent would indeed become the battle-ground of great principles, and a new era of policy and public life would dawn upon us all.

The Bible in Schools.

The election is now over,—and, as one prominent result of it, the Board of Education is under the control of men who are resolute in insisting upon the policy of having the Bible read in our Public Schools. So far as a public canvass is concerned, the question for the present is settled; and all parties may be willing, while devising the best and wisest means of carrying into effect the expressed wish of the people, to study the subject as it has come up for frequent discussion and action in Ireland,—the country from which most of the Anti-Bible School Officers come. As it is by no means impossible that the growth of the Catholic population along our eastern seaboard may enable them at no very distant period to involve our Common School system in very serious difficulties on this very point, the way in which the British Government have endeavored to deal with it is worth attention, as it is one quite new in our educational history.

The only system of education adapted to the wants of the poorer classes in Ireland, until about twenty years ago, was one established by the "Church Education Society," the "Kildare-place Association," and one or two other organizations of a similar character, existing in connection with the Protestant Church, and worked entirely by the aid of the Protestant Episcopalian ministers. They established a school in each parish, under the superintendence of the resident clergyman, and made religious instruction and Bible-reading indispensable portions of each day's work for every child who attended them, no matter to what Church his parents might belong. The result was, as might naturally be expected, that the Catholics avoided the schools, and the system was no more a popular system of education than the Protestant Church in Ireland was a popular Church. The Catholics were too poor to provide a good substitute of their own. If they contributed from their scanty stores as much as kept the priest of the parish, and bishop of the diocese in food and clothing, it was all that their means allowed. Religious dissensions and party hatreds, handed down from the days of penal laws and Protestant ascendency, were, however, acknowledged on all hands to be one great cause of Irish misery, or at least, one great bar to Irish prosperity. It was supposed, and with a very fair show of reason, that if the children belonging to the two leading sects, whose ferocious quarrels had for two centuries composed the whole sum of Irish history, could be educated in the same schools—be got to sit side by side on the same benches, and join in the same plays—they would, on reaching manhood, view each other, and their religious differences, with a more lenient eye, and remember rather their community of country than their difference of creed.

The "National System of Education" was accordingly established. A Board composed of magnates (both lay and clerical) of both Churches was appointed. The island was divided into school districts, and a school established in each, and everything done that honesty could dictate to make the system really a healer of differences. The leading feature in it, however, was the absolute *exclusion* of Bible reading, and of religious instruction generally, from the daily programme for the whole school. An hour is, nevertheless, set apart, during which the children of each denomination may have the Bible read to them, or receive religious instruction either from their pastor or any one else authorized to take his place, if the parents desire it; but the teacher is not allowed to interfere in any way whatever.

Thereupon a fresh difficulty immediately arose. The Protestant clergy unanimously refused to allow the children of their flocks to attend the schools, because the Bible was not one of the books in daily use. In some dioceses the Catholics were forbidden to attend, because the schools were not under the control of the Church. In that of Archbishop MCHALE this rule is rigidly enforced to this day. In others, the abstinence of the Protestant clergy from any share in the management has thrown them almost altogether into the hands of the priests, who have the teacher almost completely under their control, and regulate most of the internal arrangements of the school. Between these two fires, the National system, admirable as it was in its design, large as are its endowments, and great as was the interest taken in it by some of the best men in the country, has fallen far short of the objects it was expected to achieve. The old cause of contention, so far from having been destroyed by it, has in reality been increased. And yet in the year 1800, it would have been hailed by the Catholics as an invaluable boon and the thing of all others for which they most longed. That it is possible to devise a system of instruction which shall meet the wants of all creeds without infringing on the religious scruples of any, has, however, been abundantly proved in many parts of Ireland, under vastly greater difficulties than we have here to contend with. The great thing is to remember, at the outset, that the right of Protestants to have the Bible taught to their children in the Public Schools is of the same nature, is as sacred and indefeasible as that of Catholics to have their children exempt from it; and that the School officers have to respect and to reconcile both these sentiments. It is possible, of course, for one to override and subdue the other for a time; but such a triumph cannot be lasting, and will only so involve the schools in difficulty as greatly to impair their utility.

Economical Charities.

The sharp Winter creeps on apace. It takes no note of the houseless, the unclothed or the starving, but sharpens their sufferings with remorseless and unpitying tooth. But for the Charity which pours its abundant flood through the streets and into the by-ways of our City every year, hundreds would starve and thousands would pass weeks of anguish to which death were a welcome relief. There is no lack of benevolence among our people. The cry of genuine distress is never raised in vain. There is no city in the world, we venture to say, where want, when known to exist, is more promptly and freely relieved than here.

But even charity must study economy. To meet all the demands upon his sympathy and material aid, an inconsiderate man of feeling should be a Crœsus. Suppose one should fee every beggar who protrudes his palm for a penny, drop a dime into the lap of every wretched woman whose borrowed baby, with mute misery in its emaciated face, asks aid, honor all the drafts of distressed families, listen to and heed all the petitions from all benevolent societies, remember the poor-box every Sunday, and contribute to every promising scheme of relief for the needy, the very source of all this charity would be speedily dried up and the most benevolent, if not absolutely rich, would soon need the charities of others themselves. There are several things to be considered and desired if we would have the charity of our people made as useful as possible:

In the first place, the law against professional beggars must be enforced. So long as these wretched creatures are allowed to solicit charity, so long will money be wasted upon them, for it costs many a feeling heart more pain to pass any miserable applicant for alms unrelieved than to bestow, whether worthily or not, the trifle asked. The effect is to *build up* the profession: beggars will wax sturdy and intolerable; scores who are only too lazy to work will perambulate the streets daily, with every day's success gathering fresh contempt for labor, and by their easy lives discouraging the destitute who would work if they could. The breed itself propagates itself with fearful rapidity. We shall have hard work at the best to prevent the naturalization of this foreign institution, which we never inherited and have thus far escaped.

Men and women who have hearts, too, must remember the straits of those within their own circle of acquaintance, who by a little kindly sympathy,—the tender in a delicate way of clothing, food, and especially of the opportunity to earn money, may be able to weather the Winter without the degradation of being known as objects of charity.

Among the multifarious excellent methods by which the philanthropic propose to relieve particular classes of the needy, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which Mr. ROBERT M. HARTLEY is the Agent, especially deserves contributions. This Society has districted the whole City, and by means of its unpaid [illegible], leans promptly where aid is needed. [illegible] given to it is all expended in channels that directly reach the wants of the struggling [illegible]. It doles its supplies carefully, prudently, and with close attention to the future of its beneficiaries. It parades neither its patrons nor the recipients of its aid. It takes especial care that the naked it clothes, and the hungry it feeds, shall not learn to lean upon anybody; it is sparing of money, knowing how easily that may be improperly or imprudently expended. Probably there is no other association in the City through which a dollar can be made to do as much good as this. We do not mean to say that it is perfect. Some of its visitors show less kindness sometimes than they feel. Some carry more sectarian zeal than Christian love with them. But the unselfish character of its managers, and the exclusive devotion of its receipts to its avowed objects, compel all confidence and entitle it to the largest sympathy and the most liberal support.

Yet the machinery by which the suffering may be relieved, would be sadly incomplete without some agency to reach a class far below that to which this Association has access. The homeless children, the boys who sleep on frosty nights in ash-barrels and carts, who lie huddled upon each other over the gratings of cellars out of which the breath of steam-engines emits some warmth, the girls, who scarcely more than infants, are left orphans, or by drunken parents are driven into the street to beg, need the industrial schools, the lodging-houses, and the waiting-houses at the West to which the *Children's Aid Society* coaxes and conveys them. Last year this comparatively new but very efficient enterprise fed and taught 968 pupils in its industrial schools, lodged 800 homeless boys and 114 houseless girls, and provided 943 of both sexes with homes in the country. This last feature—the one to which the others are all subservient—fervently commends the Society to every parent. It has wonderfully kept down the supply for the ranks of rowdies, and actually diminished the number of the "dangerous classes" in the Metropolis. Almost every one whom it has supplied with employment and a home, has been rescued from a ruin that seemed certain. No other agency so stirs about the roots of society. It is a step downward to apply to almost any other Society for relief, but such is the lost condition of the little vagrants for which this labors, that the act of application is generally the first step toward reform and a happier life.

If the Police authorities will do their written duty toward confirmed paupers, and private charity keep the funds of these two Societies well supplied, the benevolent may enjoy their competency in peace this Winter, feeling that there is not a hungry fellow-being outside, envying them every dainty and coveting their crumbs; and every man owes it to himself to do his part in strengthening the hands of these faithful almoners who distribute our bounty and help us keep our consciences in condition.

SONORA AND CHIHUAHUA.—It seems to be taken for granted by a very considerable portion of the Northern Press that the object of "protecting" Sonora and Chihuahua is to annex those provinces, and convert them into Slave States. The feasibilility of such an achievement does n t seem to be generally conceded at the South. Senator HAMMOND'S views on the subject have been already published, and those of his newly-elected colleague are known to coincide with them. We observe that Mr. J. H. REAGAN has been making a speech in the Legislature of Texas, which is still more emphatic on this point. He declares that there is no "more chance of making a Slave State of Sonora than there is to form one in the moon and annex it." We publish part of this speech in another column.

The Skating Pond in the Central Park.

The Architect-in-Chief reported at the meeting of the Commissioners on Thursday that the unfavorable weather of the last three weeks had prevented the completion of the intended excavations for the pond, but that in order to accommodate the public demand as far as the circumstances would permit, he had that day closed the outlet, and the natural drainage of the neighborhood was being collected. We understand that application has been made to the Croton Board to fill the excavation so far as made immediately. We trust there will be no hesitation on the part of the Croton Board. In that case the pond will be ready in the course of a week, and though it should not be found as large as the public has been led to expect, the course adopted by Mr. OLMSTED, in at once making available for use as much of this valuable feature of the Park as is in his power, will be appreciated.

The pond is situated between Seventy-second-street and Seventy-eighth-street, and mainly between Seventh and Eighth avenues. From the neighborhood of the City Hall or Union-square, the most convenient access to it will, for the present, be by the Third-avenue Railroad, leaving the car at Seventy-first-street. Another year, it is to be hoped, will see the Eighth-avenue graded, and cars running upon it directly to the pond; at present the Sixth and Eighth-avenue cars stop at Fifty-ninth-street, or nearly a mile below the pond.

AN OBSERVATORY IN NEW-YORK.—The dissensions which have arisen in Albany concerning the management of the Dudley Observatory in that city, have directed increased attention to the project of establishing an institution of this sort in this City. Several meetings of scientific gentlemen and merchants have been held upon the subject, and it is confidently believed that money enough may be raised to carry the project to completion, and make the New-York Observatory one of the best in the world. It is designed to locate it somewhere upon the high ground of the Central Park.

Early Winter—Destitution—Charitable Institutions.

SALISBURY, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1858.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Winter commenced with us full two weeks earlier than usual. On Saturday, 13th ult., snow fell a few inches in depth, and from that period to the present the ground has not been free from snow and frost, and the consequence is that many of our farmers were caught with a portion of their crops still unharvested—with corn still in the field, or roots yet in the earth. And, from the above-mentioned date until now, we have been obliged to furnish our cattle feed from the barn, in as large a quantity as in mid-Winter—which will tend very materially to depress the price of stock, and raise that of hay. So that, in our latitude, we can safely compute upon having fully six months of foddering the present season.

Another view to be taken of the long Winter, is the increased want and destitution it must necessarily bring upon the poor (for be it known that you in Gotham have not monopolized this class) and indeed cases of extreme want and suffering have already been brought to our notice, and which doubtless have increased demands upon the charitable for relief.

Under our system of government, how true it is that no one who is destitute and worthy of aid need go hungry or naked—but throughout the length and breadth of our land, there is ample provision made for this class. Look for a moment at the magnitude of the institutions of this kind in your own city. How varied and fit for all classes of unfortunates.

Why ought we not to be grateful that, amid all the corruption and chicanery among political classes, there is still reserved, in every portion of our country, these "homes for the unfortunate," these asylums for the needy and broken-hearted, reared by the hand of public or private charity, which we find so universal. Is not this, truly, as a "silver lining to the cloud" which at times seems to overcast our political horizon?

W. J. P.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MECHANISM OF THE UNIVERSE.—A lecture was delivered in the Cooper Institute last evening, by Prof. JAMES C. LANE, the gentleman who has undertaken to demolish NEWTON's theory of gravitation, and tell why the comets come and go, and why they now and then spread their tails so widely over the heavens. Three hundred persons, perhaps, were in attendance. The first part of the lecture was a condensed sketch of the history of celestial mechanism. Everything, said he, under this head, was orthodox enough until the startling statement was made that "attraction of gravitation does not extend beyond the sublimated ether of the planet itself," because it is not necessary that it should. There are two questions, said the lecturer, which go to the root of the matter, and which have never yet been satisfactorily answered. First, What makes the earth revolve around the sun? Secondly, What makes it turn on its axis? The sun and planets should be considered as magnets, the poles of which are positive and negative. Why? Because the earth on which we live displays such properties. If this fact is acknowledged we may infer the celestial bodies have similar properties. No one disputed either of these positions, and Mr. LANE proceeded to display an instrument called the gyroscope, known to some as "Lane's Mechanical Paradox." A circular plate of brass with a heavy periphery has an axis running perpendicularly through its centre. The poles of this axis are so inserted in a ring that the plate revolves freely. Ears are fastened on the ring at the extremities of the before-mentioned axis. The plate being made to revolve rapidly, *one* of the ears is rested on a perpendicular support, and the whole apparatus revolves around this as a centre. Mr. LANE explained this—as mechanicians and mathematricians generally have done—as caused by the combined influence of the rotatory motion of the ring itself and the action of the attraction of gravitation. The first tends to keep the plate in its plane of revolution, the second to draw it out of that plane. The resultant of these two motive forces would be the revolution of the ring around the centre on which one side of it rests. We have three motions of the earth, for which we must account, first, the motion on its axis: second, its annual motion around the sun; and thirdly, the motion in the plane of the ecliptic. There is a fourth kind of motion, the lecturer claimed, that in the plane of its orbit. He proved by the gyroscope that the mere rotatory motion of the earth, however great it may be, would not account for its annual revolution. When the ring of the instrument referred to is supported by both sides instead of one, it cannot revolve. Were this the only force acting on the earth, we would have no change of seasons; the days and the nights would be the same. If the sun and the earth are supposed to be magnets, and the positive pole of the one is next the negative pole of the other, the attractive force would be so great as to furnish the necessary force. The lecturer then passed to his theory of comets. He supposed them to be solid bodies, which by near approach to the sun are rarified. If we hold a glass globe to the light, where the ray strikes it first it is more intense than elsewhere, and radiating from this point, we will see reflected rays oftentimes curved. These may represent the curved and bifurcated tails of comets. We see, then, not real tails to these bodies, but merely reflections; not comets themselves, but merely phenomena. The audience took this rather incredulously. After the conclusion of the lecture some of the gentlemen present urged objections to Mr. LANE's theories, some of which appeared fatal. A constant force, one said, if applied to a revolving body, would accelerate its motion. Yet we see no such effects on the earth. Neither have we any right to assume that a comet's surface is so highly polished as to reflect in the manner indicated. Neither of the objections was met satisfactorily.

FATAL ACCIDENT—DEATH OF A PILOT.—Mr JOHN HENDERSON, of the pilot-boat *James W. Avery*, and one of the oldest and most respected of the Sandy-Hook pilots, lost his life, on Thursday afternoon, by being crushed to death between the schooner *J. B. James* and the steam-tug *Underwriter*. Mr. HENDERSON had piloted the schooner to sea, and, when passing the outer bar, about 2 o'clock P. M., he signalized the steamboat to take him out, as he desired to return immediately to the City. The tug was approaching the schooner, and Mr. HENDERSON was standing with his feet on the edge of the vessel, to be in readiness to step on to the tug when she should be near enough to safely jump on board. As the boat neared the schooner, he made a jump, but, there being ice on the steamer's guards, his feet slipped. He caught by the rail of the steamer, and exclaimed, "Oh! my God, save me!" In another instant he was crushed between the two vessels, while two men were in the act of snatching him from his perilous position. He was taken on board of the tug, but never spoke afterwards, and died before the boat reached Staten Island. His body was brought to the City on board the steamboat, and an inquest was held, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, by Coroner CONNERY. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. No blame was attached to those on either vessel for the accident. Mr. HENDERSON was 67 years of age, and it is said was never sick in his life. He has been engaged in the profession for about fifty years, and was one of the owners of the pilot-boat which was chartered to convey to American merchant ships in England and the north of Europe the declaration of war in 1812, by which many of them escaped the British cruisers. He was universally esteemed, not only by his associates, but also by the merchants and citizens by whom he was widely known. His manners were those of a gentleman; he was of a most genial temper; and his reputation as an upright citizen was unblemished. By his industry and provident habits he had accumulated a handsome property, upon the fruits of which he has reared and educated a very large family. One of his sons, PETER HENDERSON, is the Cashier of the Brooklyn Bank, and another, WILLIAM, is of the firm of BALLARD, HENDERSON & Co., Wall-street. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 30 Pike-street, to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE FIFTH WARD MURDER CASE.—A *post-mortem* examination of the body of CHRISTOPHER GOFF, who was killed in an affray with MICHAEL FORREST in West Broadway, was made yesterday at the Fifth Ward Station-house. There were three wounds or stabs upon the person of the deceased, all upon the left side and breast, two of which penetrated the heart and lungs; the cavities of the chest were filled with blood, showing, as the physicians state, that GOFF died of internal hemorrhage. The body was afterwards placed in a rough pine coffin, with a card nailed upon the end, on which was written, "CHRISTOPHER GOFF, aged 25 years, died Dec. 7, 1858." The remains were conveyed to Potter's Field. Coroner HILLS will hold the inquest this forenoon, at 10 o'clock, at the Fifth Ward Station-house. Meantime FORREST remains at the same place under arrest. In connection with this subject, Alderman HOFFMIRE wishes it stated that FORREST was in his employ only three months. In the reports of the homicide, it was mentioned erroneously that FORREST was an apprentice of Mr. HOFFMIRE.

POLICE GUARD AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—A nocturnal sentry, composed of six policemen, still keep guard at the Comptroller's office. They remain in the outer hall leading into the office. Their presence, dressed, as they are, in official costume, is a forcible reminder of the Devlin and Conover controversy for the Street Commissionership—the Street Commissioner's office being directly opposite that of the Comptroller. General Superintendent TALLMADGE has given orders for the nightly guard to be kept up until the 1st of January, when the Comptroller elect assumes the duties of his office. Comptroller FLAGG, who has been confined to his house for several days from illness, made his appearance at the office, yesterday, for the first time since the election. Mr. HAWS, the Comptroller elect, paid him a visit, and they were in conference for some time.

THE LIBEL CHARGE AGAINST ALDERMAN CLANCY.—Yesterday Alderman CLANCY was taken before Justice OSBORNE, at the Lower Police Court, to answer the charge of libel preferred against him by Mr. STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, late candidate for the office of Comptroller. The magistrate allowed the accused Alderman to depart on his own recognizance to appear this morning for examination. Mr. RUSSEL is reported as having expressed a determination to have the charge thoroughly investigated. On the opposite side, Alderman CLANCY is said to challenge the closest scrutiny that can be made. The case, from the prominent character of the contestants, promises interesting developments.

LAST OF THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The steamer *Memphis*, the last of the chartered steamers of the Cromwell line for the Paraguay Expedition is ready for sea, and will sail to-day for her destination, Buenos Ayres, stopping at St. Thomas, W. I., for coal. A new submarine galvanic battery, which goes out in this steamer, was tried at the yard on Thursday by Messrs. KROEL and MUSTIO; the object being to clear out any obstructions which LOPEZ may have placed in the river, such as sunken vessels. The crew of the steamer were instructed in its use. It is GOMEZ & MILLS' patent safety-fuse, and HALE's improved rocket. The experiments with the fuse were pronounced satisfactory, the explosions being effected instantaneously through a distance of 300 feet of fuse.

PETER COOPER'S GIFT TO THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—Mr. PETER COOPER has generously taken as part payment of the rent of the hall of his Institute, 500 tickets of admission to the Cooper course of lectures, sixteen in number, one of which is to be delivered every Wednesday evening during the Winter. Mr. COOPER has placed the tickets in the hands of Mr. WM. JAY HASKETT, to be distributed by him to the scholars of the higher classes of our Grammar Schools. Each Principal is requested to call at his office, No. 15 Centre-street, to receive the proportion to which his school may be entitled.

REVIVAL OF DAILY UNION PRAYER-MEETINGS.—The Church No. 44 John-street, which has been undergoing repairs, will be reopened for daily prayer, commencing on Monday, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, noon, under the care of a Union Committee from various Evangelical Denominations. There are in this building the business men's noon and afternoon prayer-meetings, a ladies' noon prayer-meeting, and a youth's and boy's noon prayer-meeting. All classes of persons are invited to attend.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—At a meeting of the Central Park Commissioners, held on Thursday afternoon, a communication was received from committees of the Knickerbocker, Eagle, and Empire Base-Ball Clubs, of this City, soliciting that a portion of the Park, on the easterly side of the Park, be set apart as a ground for playing Base Ball. The communication was referred to a special committee. Among other communications received was one from ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, giving information concerning the laws, ordinances, rules and regulations of the parks of the City of London. The Architect-in-Chief says, that "owing to the frequent and heavy rains of the last three weeks, work on the Park has been prosecuted very irregularly, and but little accomplished. Though the skating-pond excavation is incomplete, as no more progress can be made upon it during the Winter, the outlet has been closed and it is now filling with water from the natural drainage. According to suggestions of the Architect-in-Chief, a resolution was adopted by the Commissioners directing him to commence the construction of the transverse roads at Sixty-fifth-street and Seventy-seventh-street, and to prepare specifications for such portions of them as may be advantageously executed by contract, together with a form for advertising for the same, to be submitted for the consideration of the Board. This resolution will give employment to several hundred men during the winter. The Architect-in-Chief has been authorized to have a map of the Park lithographed, with explanations showing the progress.

OUR PHILADELPHIA VISITORS.—The five remaining members of the Philadelphia delegation, who came here to inspect the working of our public institutions of charity, left yesterday for home. They expressed admiration at the perfect order and discipline of the various establishments upon the Islands, but they say that the Philadelphians surpass us in the economy of their arrangements.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE.—Mayor TIEMANN, yesterday afternoon, stated to Senator ELY, Chairman of the Senate Sanitary Committee, that he had as yet been unable to read the mass of testimony which had been placed in his hands, and that when he should have had time for consideration he would probably put his views on paper. The Committee was then declared adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—A fire occurred at 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday, in WILLETT & SEAMAN's livery stable, in the rear of No. 221 West Twenty-first-street. The damage to the building and its contents amounted to $500; insured.

CITY CANVASSERS.—The Board of City Canvassers was in session all day yesterday. The canvass is proceeding rapidly, and in all probability will be soon completed.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—New counterfeit Fives on the Laighton Bank of Lynn, Mass., were put in circulation yesterday morning. The following is a description, from Peterson's *Detector*: "Vignette in left upper corner of two females, horn of plenty, iron safe, and shield containing the figure of an Indian; head of Daniel Webster in lower right corner; large 5 in the body of the note, which purports to be engraved by the New-England Bank-Note Company, and is a very dangerous affair."

PATRICK GREEN was arrested last evening, about 10 o'clock, for attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lansingburg Bank, of Lansingburg, N. Y. The bill is handsomely engraved, and the figures of some cattle appear on the right, and on the left are several men reaping.

Police Reports.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Wm. Lisbon resides in the eastern section of Brooklyn, and is a married man and a baker. On Thursday he came to New-York, strolled through West Broadway in the evening, met a disreputable colored girl, and was enticed by her into a house of ill-fame, No. 162 West Broadway. A valuable gold watch was stolen from him. Smarting under his loss he sought a policeman, and the colored girl was arrested yesterday and committed to the Tombs. The watch has not been found.

LAYING IN BUTTER.—Yesterday forenoon a man drove a horse and cart in front of No. 28 Front-street, leaped to the pavement, threw a tub of butter into his vehicle, jumped into his cart and whipped his horse into a 2:40 gait. His quick and peculiar way of doing business attracted attention and incited pursuit. He was soon captured, the butter given to its owner, and he given in charge of an officer and consigned to the Tombs. He proved to be a fellow named JOHN ELLIOTT, who has attempted the same trick on previous occasions. The horse and cart are at the First Ward Station-House awaiting an owner.

WHOLESALE HAUL OF FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Five female shoplifters were yesterday arrested at A. T. Stewart's store, being detected by clerks as they attempted to purloin valuable silks, and hide them under their winter cloaks. They were all fashionably dressed, and upon being taken to the Police Headquarters were at once recognized as adepts in the profession which they were caught practising. They gave their names as Elizabeth Moore, Mary Connell, Ann Fallen, Mary Ann Smith and Anna Gray, and were detained in custody at the Police Headquarters.

Coroner's Inquests.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning the body of an unknown German was found dead in an alley leading from No. 333 Bowery. He was dressed in a drab coat, light cassimere pants having a red stripe on the side of the legs, and a reddish plaid vest. There were no marks of violence on his person. The body was taken to the Seventeenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held this morning.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND KILLED.—BERNARD GILLIGAN was driving a horse and wagon on Thursday evening, around the corner of Broadway to Seventeenth-street, when the wagon upset, throwing him with great violence to the pavement. He was picked up insensible and taken into a drug store, but died in a few minutes. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. The deceased was an employee of the Manhattan Gas Company.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CART.—HUGH MCGEE, a cartman, while driving his cart yesterday through Cherry-street, accidentally fell in front of the cart and was run over, sustaining injuries from which he shortly died. An inquest will be held to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.—It is estimated by those who ought to know something about it, that not less than *eight hundred buildings* are in process of construction in Brooklyn at the present time—a greater number by far than were ever before under contract at this season of the year. The indications are that as soon as Spring opens there will be a larger number of buildings in process of erection than were ever commenced in one season. Those now going up are mostly brick, three and four stories high. Among them are 18 on Gates-avenue; 16 on Fulton-avenue, between Clinton-avenue and the dépôt of the City Railroad Company; 7 on Fulton-avenue, near Carlton; 5 on Gates-avenue, near Fulton; 4 on Fulton-avenue, near Bridge-street; 7 on Fulton-avenue, near Hampden-street; 4 (brown-stone) on Canton-street, near Fulton-avenue; 2 on Hoyt-street, near Fulton-avenue; 1 on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street; 7 on Fulton-avenue, near Portland; 1 on Portland-avenue, near Fulton; 2 on Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street; 3 on Vanderbilt, near Fulton-avenue; 1 on Adelphi-street, near Fulton-avenue; 1 on Fulton-street, near Johnson. Of the frame buildings going up, there are 15 on Navy-street, near Fulton-avenue; 10 on Canton-street, near Fulton-avenue. There are at least twenty more in the Eighth Ward. There are also about fifty more in the Seventh Ward, in the vicinity of Myrtle-avenue. This is an indication of prosperity not to be slighted.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—The liquor dealers indicted for selling liquor without license will be arraigned in the Court of Sessions on Thursday next. It is understood that all will plead guilty. In this case the County Association, which has heretofore footed all the little bills against its members, will have a large bill to pay. The lowest fine that can be imposed legally is $50. The Association has recently been revived, and the following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: *President*—W. Howard; *Vice-President*—Lewis C. De Homergue; *Secretary*—Peter Clemitson; *Treasurer*—John Johnston; *Trustees*—Felix J. Duffy, D. Struse, E. Baldwin, John Birkbeck, John Forrest.

NEW CHURCH.—The First Congregational Methodist Church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. S. A. BAKER, are erecting a new house of worship on State-street, near Hoyt. It is to be brick, with brown-stone facings, 60 feet front on State-street, with a depth of 80 feet. There is also an extension in the rear to accommodate the pulpit and singers' gallery, 12 by 30 feet. It will comfortably seat when finished 1,200 persons. The lecture room, which is very high and well ventilated, will be occupied some time during the month of January. The whole cost will be about $27,000, most of which has either been paid in or subscribed. This Society is in a very flourishing condition, and has had a large accession to its numbers during the past year.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—HENRY DEVOE, a well-known resident of the Eastern District, was placed on trial in the Court of Sessions yesterday for cruelly beating his wife while in a delicate situation, the result of which was a miscarriage. The Jury, without hesitation, brought in a verdict of guilty; but the Court, in consideration of his family, and upon the intercession of his wife, and promises of amendment from the prisoner, suspended sentence.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.—The recognition of the South Baptist Church, a portion of the Society formerly worshipping under the Rev. Dr. BAKER, took place on Thursday evening last, in TREVOR's Academy. The Rev. Dr. CALDICOTT, formerly of Boston, has been selected as Pastor. Dr. BAKER was invited to extend the right hand of fellowship, but declined, saying that in doing so he would be committing a sin against God.

WATER AND FIRES.—The close proximity of water to the City, for fire purposes, has seemingly had the remarkable effect of increasing the number of incendiary fires. During the last week, not less than a dozen unfinished or unoccupied buildings have been fired. In most cases, however, the fire has been discovered in season to prevent a serious loss of property.

THE COLUMBIA-STREET HOMICIDE.—WILLIAM CULLEN, indicted for manslaughter in having killed JAMES HART a few weeks ago, on Columbia-street, near Kelsey's-alley, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions, and his trial set down for Tuesday next.

BASE BALL.—A spirited game of Base Ball was played on Thursday, between the Eureka Club, of Hempstead, L. I., and the Suffolk Club, of Babylon. The match was won by the Eureka's by five. The ground selected was about forty rods below the village of Babylon, near the Bay, on Mr. UNDERHILL's land. About a thousand spectators were present, and took great interest in the well-contested game.

THE LATE FERRY ACCIDENT.—A compromise has been effected between the widow of the late RICHARD BISHOP, killed a few weeks ago on one of the East River Ferry boats at the time of a collision, and the Ferry Company, by the latter paying $3,500.

THE FULTON-STREET STABBING CASE.—PATRICK SMITH, who was stabbed a few nights ago at the foot of Fulton-street, by a boy named JOHN HOGAN, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be considered out of danger. HOGAN has not been arrested.

SEDUCTION.—A farmer named WM. H. WILLIAMS, residing at Gravesend, was yesterday arrested on a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, upon complaint preferred by Miss MARTHA E. FRANCIS, also of Gravesend. The accused was committed to jail to await a hearing.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Hon. D. R. F. JONES, at a recent meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society, was reëlected President. This position was held for many years by Governor KING. The exhibit of the Society shows that it is in a very flourishing condition. JOHN HARROLD, Esq., was of course reëlected Secretary.

Musical.

BROOKLYN.—The second concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society takes place to night at the Athenæum, under the direction of M. CARL BERGMANN.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Two years ago we had a most delightful series of Sunday-evening concerts at this establishment, under the direction of M. CARL BERGMANN. They are to be revived, and to-morrow the first experiment will be made under the same able *bâton*. An orchestra of forty players, several soloists, and the "Arion" and "Teutonia" Choral Societies, will assist on the occasion.

CARD.

We invite the attention of gentlemen to our new Fancy Goods for Holiday wear.

We have just received some new style Cassimeres and Vestings, and having a good assortment of Overcoatings, we are enabled to offer one of the fullest stocks for gentlemen's wear.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

GWYNNE & DAY'S
Bank-Note Register.

Those persons who are about to renew their subscription to a Bank-Note List, are requested to examine and compare that of GWYNNE & DAY'S with any other of a similar nature. A specimen copy will be sent gratis to any person furnishing their address. Weekly, $2 a year. Semi-Monthly, $1. Monthly, 50 cents. Address

GWYNNE & DAY, Bankers,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Alfred Munroe & Co.,
No. 441 Broadway.

Having replenished their stock to meet the demands for the Holiday month, invite purchasers to their assortment of BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS, and all styles of garments for boys.

In consideration of this being the closing month of the season, our prices will be found to be as low for quality and style as any of the Great Reductions.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of all kinds at correspondingly low prices.

Grover & Baker's
NEW
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,
PRICE $50.
NO. 495 BROADWAY.
THIS MACHINE IS UNQUESTIONABLY
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Herrick's Patent
CARPET SWEEPER,

Sweeps without making dust, and saves time and labor—and saves the carpet.

For sale at the principal house-furnishing and carpet stores.

Warranted to give satisfaction.
WOODMAN & SCHMIDT, Agents,
No. 126 Pearl-st.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.—Read on the last page of the *Herald* of this day a number of certificates attesting to the efficacy of MEYER'S miraculous remedies, which never fail to destroy all kinds of vermin. For sale at the Proprietor's dépôt, No. 612 Broadway, corner Houston-st.; at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. HAYS, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Freight by Harlem Railroad.—The fire at the Dépôt of the Harlem Railroad Company, corner of White and Centre sts., which occurred on the 10th inst., will cause no interruption to the reception of freight. Freight will be received as usual.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.

I. M. SINGER & CO., 458 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond's
WINTER STYLES
FOR
BOYS,

In Esquimaux and other Overcoats, School and Holiday Clothing, Fancy Jackets, &c. The new styles have been INTRODUCED THIS WEEK.

The very handsome and REMARKABLY CHEAP.
ONE PRICE AND ONLY ONE.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

The Best and Cheapest Article for the Hair

Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,
Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine, Cocoine,

The best oil for dressing, curling and preserving the hair in use. Sold by PHALON & SON, Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and all druggists and fancy stores. Pint bottles 50c.; half pints 30c.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Ballou's French Yoke Shirts, new style, ready-made and to order, warranted to fit, at less than usual prices; also, always on hand a large assortment of Gent's Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls and Robes de Chambre, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure medicine, and strict personal attendance on the part of the proprietor. Medicines to the *poor at half-price*. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, S. W. cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Water-proof Boots.
Beautiful Patent Leather Boots.
Made by the original BROOKS—established 1829. No. 188 Fulton-st., west of Broadway.
LORIN BROOKS & SON.

Winter Gloves,
All varieties, at Retail, as usual, at low prices; Lined Calfskin, Fur-top Buckskin, Cloth, Lined Silk, Velvet, Gauntlets, &c., all sizes. IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

Extra-heavy All-Wool Under Shirts and Drawers. Also, Garments for Men, Women, and Children. Winter Gloves, Woolen Jackets, &c., selling at reduced prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing establishment, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

Notice.—THREE SECOND-HAND
FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
For sale very low.
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

Removal.
WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines,
No. 505 Broadway.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats.—Closing out, wholesale and retail.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

No. 31 NASSAU-ST., Dec. 4, 1858.

James Bowen, Esq., Treasurer of the Board of Police Commissioners:

DEAR SIR—Learning from you this morning that there is a deficiency of funds in your hands with which to pay the members of Police their monthly salaries due on the 1st inst., and that you will not be in funds for that purpose until some time after the 1st January, and being desirous to save so large and useful a body of men and their families from the privation and distress which under so great a disappointment at the threshold of Winter they cannot fail to experience, I beg leave to offer to you as a loan for their payment, until the 1st of March next, without interest, such sum as you may require for that purpose not exceeding $80,000, that being, as I understand from you, the requisite amount.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
R. M. BLATCHFORD.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1858.

JAMES BOWEN, Esq., Treasurer, &c.: *Dear Sir:* In view of the great suffering that may be imposed on the Police Force, if they should be unable to get their pay until after the tax levy shall have been passed, and to prevent the necessity of the men selling their claims (as I am informed some of them are doing) at a great sacrifice, I hereby offer to furnish the money *individually, without interest*, to meet the checks you may draw for the pay of the force until further notice.

Very respectfully,
A. V. STOUT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1858.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to R. M. Blatchford, Esq., for the generous proposal contained in his letter of the 4th inst to loan this Department $80,000, without interest, for the payment of the Police Force.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to A. V. Stout, Esq., for the generous proposal contained in his communication to this Board of Police made in his note of yesterday, and that the same be accepted.

Red Whiskers or Gray are instantaneously changed into a natural looking brown, black or auburn color, by JULES HAUEL'S LIQUID VEGETABLE HAIR DYE. It is perfectly harmless, and will not injure the skin, while it imparts to the hair a soft brilliancy so life-like as to render detection impossible. Sold by all Druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., No. 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

MARRIED.

WEST—LU GAR.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 9, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, by the Rev. J. P. Hovey, JAMES OLIVER WEST to STELLA, daughter of R. P. Lu Gar, Esq., both of this City.

MACY—EVERIT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 9, according to the order of the Society of Friends, JOSIAH MACY, Jr., and CARRIE E., daughter of Valentine Everit.

TRAVER—THORP.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 9, by the Rev. John Q. Adams, FERD. W. TRAVER to JULIE, second daughter of Isaac O. Thorp, Esq.

DIED

HITCHCOCK.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 10, CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Artist, son of the late Judge Hitchcock, of New-Haven.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 470 Greenwich st., this day, (Saturday,) at 11½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

HENDERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 9, suddenly, JOHN HENDERSON, Pilot, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 Pike-st.

GAY.—At Coxsackie, on Sunday, Dec. 5, Mr. THOMAS W. GAY, aged 65 years, 9 months and 25 days.

Mr. Gay was for a number of years engaged in mercantile business, a man of sterling integrity, and a friend to the poor, who will feel his loss.

THE PHYSICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE FOR 1859
Published THIS DAY,

Containing Record Pages of Daily Practice; a classified List of Diseases, with their Symptoms, Complications, &c.; an Alphabetical List of Remedial Agents, with their Properties, Preparations and Doses; a classified List of Poisons, with their Symptoms and Antidotes; Examples of Extemporaneous Prescriptions; and many Useful Memoranda desirable for convenient reference.

This work the Publishers believe to possess advantages peculiarly its own, embracing the conveniences of a Diary with those of a Manual, which serves the purposes of a Prompter or Remembrancer to the Physician. The plan for the REGISTRY of PRACTICE is new, and for simplicity and completeness the most thorough of anything of the kind.

Bound in Pocket-Book form, price $1,25; with extra Record Pages, $1,50. Mailed free of postage upon receipt of price. For sale by the principal Booksellers.

W. A. TOWNSEND & CO., Publishers,
No. 377 Broadway, New-York.

THE MOST SUPERB AMERICAN BOOK EVER ISSUED.
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
Brooks' Building, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
Has now ready,
WILD FLOWERS,
DRAWN AND COLORED FROM NATURE,
BY MRS. BADGER.
With an Introduction by Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

1 vol., large folio, with 22 page colored Illustrations. In Turkey morocco, $15; antique morocco, $12 50.

This sumptuous volume—the most superb of the kind ever issued—presents other claims to attention, in addition to its magnificent exterior, the resplendent coloring of its numerous plates, the richness of its mechanical execution, and the gems of poetry that accompany its Illustrations. It contains the finest specimens of the Field and Forest Flowers of America, preserved in all their exquisite perfection—not a tint faded, not an atom of brilliant down brushed from their petals.

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

The Wild Flowers of our land, single and in clusters—every petal with its own dewey richness—every leaf and stem of the highest finish, and the whole accurately drawn and exquisitely colored from nature—Mrs. BADGER has accompanied every plate with an expressive *original* poem, making her Flowers living song-birds. We challenge the annal of woman's history in all ages to produce a parallel instance of artistic taste, genius and industry.

From the New-York Observer.

It will be hard to produce a more elegant, attractive and permanently beautiful volume than this. It must be the result of immense toil, patience and perseverance, as well as the fruit of genuine art and exquisitely refined and delicate taste. Mrs. SIGOURNEY contributes a sweet introduction in verse. As a specimen of book-making, it has never been surpassed by any issue of the American Press.

From the New-York Independent.

Every page shows not a picture but a flower, and sometimes the flower is of that exquisite finish and hue which no limner's art could imitate without the inspiration of genius to direct it. Whoever will "take the book," will carry home for the holiday season, the joy and beauty of all the seasons combined in one. No article of luxury would afford a tithe of the pleasure which this book will convey to whoever shall be so fortunate as to own it.

From the New-York Evangelist.

The preparation of these drawings has been a work of love by a lady, who is well known among her friends for her enthusiastic devotion to her pencil. In collecting her materials, she has labored with unwearied diligence, bringing together the finest specimens of the Field and Forest Flowers of America. We need say no more to commend this volume to the attention of all lovers of natural beauty.

Copies of this book sent by express, freight paid, for price remitted to Publisher.

A MAGNIFICENT WORK.
MILES STANDISH,
ILLUSTRATED.
(With express permission and approbation of the author.)

To be published Dec. 20, ready for the Holidays.
A VOLUME OF PHOTOGRAPHS,
From original drawings by John W. Ehninger, illustrative of
THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH.
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There will be eight or ten large Photographs of the most exquisite character, executed by Mr. BRADY, (the eminent Photographer,) whose name alone will attest the superiority of the pictures. These Photographs will be pasted upon heavy plate paper, with intersecting cream-colored leaves containing the descriptive text, the whole to be bound in large quarto massive Turkey Morocco covers, with beveled and gilt edges—making altogether a volume entirely filled with original Photographs; a magnificent enterprise, never before attempted in this country.

PRICE SIX DOLLARS.

The expenses incurred in perfecting so rare a volume compel the publishers to beg that booksellers will please order early if they desire any copies of this volume, as the very slow process of printing (nothing being done in cloudy weather) will prevent a second edition of the work from being ready before Christmas, and consequently only those ordered in advance can be promised.

⁂ Highly finished specimens of these elaborate Photographs will be sent by the Publishers, postage free, upon the receipt of $1. Booksellers and others, by exhibiting these, may procure subscribers before the publication day.

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

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DOESTICKS'
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WITCHES OF NEW-YORK.
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A minute, faithful and particular Revelation of
BLACK ART MYSTERIES IN GOTHAM,
Showing up the

Prophets,	Magicians, Soothsayers,	Seers,
Sorcerers,	Conjurers, Necromancers,	Wizards and
Fortune-Tellers,	Charmers, Exorcists,	Witches,

of every kind, color, nation or degree, all of whom were visited by

Q. K. P. DOESTICKS,

who paid them their price, and who in this volume gives a specimen of every variety of modern two-shilling witchcraft.

While the book is written in a humorous vein, it tells many sterling truths about a certain class of mysterious characters, who have never before been exposed, and reveals some curious phases of New-York life, which have never before been unfolded. The volume will be found both amusing and instructive.

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A gift with every book, delivered at the time of sale, worth from 50 cents to $100. EVANS & CO.,
Lafarge Hotel Buildings, No. 677 Broadway.

QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS'
WORTH OF
FANCY GOODS, &c.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,

Have now received and opened the whole of the extensive purchases made by Mr. Haughwout when in Europe constituting, *undoubtedly, the largest and finest display of* STAPLE AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS ever seen on this Continent, and before making purchases of

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

they respectfully request an inspection of their stock, of which the following comprises a portion of the leading articles:

STERLING SILVER

Tea Services, Urns, Kettles, Casters, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Goblets, Soup Tureens, Sauce Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Same articles as above, and acknowledged to be the finest assortment in the City.

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Subjects: Louis le Gros, Demosthenes, Pandora, Sappho, Literature and Art, Fidelity, the Vision, Cæsar, Cleopatra, &c.

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From the manufactories of Copeland, Wedgewood, Minton, Allcock, &c., &c. Subjects: Burns and Highland Mary, Prodigal's Return, Florence Nightengale, Napoleon, Webster, Washington, Ruth, Rebecca, Magdalen, &c., &c.

FRENCH CHINA AND GLASS WARE.

Elegant Dining Services, Tea Services, Toilet Sets, Tête-à-Tête Sets, Fancy Coffees, Colognes, Card Baskets, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Bisque Figures, Vases, Mirrors, Sets of Cutlery in Elegant Cases, Pastel and Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now opening at their Warerooms,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
300 cases Warren Madder Prints.
95 cases new-style American Delaines.
30 cases Bay State and Waterloo
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
50 cases All-Wool Long Shawls,
FIRST QUALITY AND LARGEST SIZE,
At a reduction of over 30 per cent.

They are not at liberty to state the make, but the trade will find them FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY SHAWL IN MARKET.

35 cases Poil de Chevers, Crossovers and Ducals, AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

Also, a large line of Clinton and Lancaster Ginghams.

The above-mentioned goods have been purchased in large lines at a great reduction TO CLOSE THE FALL STOCK.

And they ask the particular attention of the trade to these goods.

N. B.—A full line of all makes WOOL BLANKETS.

GENTLEMEN'S
BEST SCOTCH WOOL SCARFS,
NEW STYLES,
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
GOLD SCARF-PINS, ENGLISH SCARFS, NECK-TIES, AND STOCKS.
RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
P. S.—WHOLESALE BUYERS CAN SAVE TWENTY PER CENT.

Call and look at the Goods.

WARD,
No. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
offer the balance of their stock of
FANCY FURS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY,
and at closing-out prices,
to make room for their stock of
STRAW GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of JOBBERS.
NO. 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
KELTY & FERGUSON,

Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Reade-st., New-York, have a full and choice stock of Brocatels, Satin de Laines, Worsted, Damasks, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, Gimps, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

CHURCH'S NIAGARA
AND
BARKER'S "IL CORSO."

These celebrated pictures have arrived at Baltimore on their Southern tour, and will be exhibited for a short time at the Galleries of Messrs. SAMSON, CARISS & CO.

Subscriptions for the Prints continue to be received by WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 353 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY TRADE.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

Have received by recent arrivals large additions to their present stock, which they OFFER TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE,
FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.

This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by

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No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

CROUP! CROUP!!

$1,000 will be paid if this is untrue:

"YOUNGSTOWN, Dec. 2, 1858.

"Dr. TOBIAS—*Sir*: Last night I saved a child's life from the Croup, after the doctors had given it up to die, with a bottle of your VENETIAN LINIMENT.

Yours, EDWD. HILL."

Sold by all the druggists, price 25 cents.
DEPOT, No. 56 CORTLANDT-ST.

☞ N. CARD, Troupsburg, N. Y., writes (Dec. 5) that it is doing wonders in cases of Croup.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE BOOK TO READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over excess and indulgence, is, "Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches." It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sold also by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

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REPRESENTING D. C. PEACOCK, LONDON,
FINE LONDON WATCHES,
Accurately adjusted, not influenced by climate, and
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
RICH DIAMOND JEWELRY.

DIAMOND RINGS,	LAVA SETS,
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SOLID GOLD CHAINS,
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SILVER CARD CASES,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT BELOW RETAIL PRICES.

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IMPORTERS OF
MUSICAL BOXES,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
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FOR WINTER CLOTHING,
At Reduced Prices,
Tastily cut and well made,
See the stock offered by
DRUMGOLD & PROCH, No. 120 Fulton-st.

WE ARE AMONG THE GREAT NUMBER who use WING'S FARINA CRACKERS regularly, and find they combine most excellent qualities and a truly delightful taste. They are undoubtedly the most nourishing and healthy crackers ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children. In purchasing take none but those stamped with the name of "A. WING;" these are the only true Farina Crackers made.

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In the best manner, by the finest
LONDON AND GENEVA WORKMEN,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st.

THAYER'S OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, No. 34 Howard st., four doors east of Broadway.—The friends and the public are respectfully invited to call on the opening of his new Dining Saloon, on Saturday evening, Dec. 11, at the above place.

J. B. THAYER, Proprietor

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 11th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER—FOR THE WATER-CLOSET.—There is no reason why the proprietors of this novel and wonderful discovery should urge its claims to attention very strenuously, for its merits as a household's, traveler's and cleanly person's comfort are making it popular everywhere. But the proprietors will request everybody anxious to avoid, or be cured of the piles, to try it. It is the only Medicated Paper ever made, and the process is known only to J. C. GAYETTY. His name is water-marked on each sheet. Dépôt No. 41 Ann-st. For sale there, and by all respectable Druggists.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA FESTIVAL,
IN AID OF THE FUND OF THE
MOUNT VERNON ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18,
TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

The ladies of the Executive Committee feel the liveliest satisfaction in announcing to the public that the extraordinary and enthusiastic proffers of coöperation in the Festival from all sides, have compelled them to enlarge and vary the programme already published. The managers of the various Theatres, the prominent members of their respective companies, numerous distinguished theatrical and operatic celebrities, now in New-York, have one and all come forward, under the stimulus of this pious cause, with the unconditional tender of their valuable services. Anxious to avail themselves to the fullest extent of such unparalleled resources, the ladies of the Executive Committee beg to state that they are actively engaged in forming a combination of amusements which will render the Mount Vernon Festival an epoch in popular entertainments.

Whilst the final arrangements for the splendid commemoration are being rapidly concluded the Executive Committee desire to announce that the
FESTIVAL
will continue for three days, and will consist of—
1. DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
2. A GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL.
3. A MONSTER CONCERT.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18,
the first day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
Will be given a
MORNING AND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT,
in which most of the distinguished dramatic and musical artists at present in the City will appear. Complete details of the day's performance will be duly announced.
ON TUESDAY, Dec. 21,
the second day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will take place a
GRAND FULL-DRESS BALL,
(Bal Paré,)
upon a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. On this occasion
Mons. MUSARD.
Conductor of the Opera Balls of France, and Director of the celebrated Opera Bals Masques, with his
MAMMOTH ORCHESTRA
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
and his celebrated Solo Performers, will make his first appearance in America as Conductor of a Ball.
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22,
the last day of the
MOUNT VERNON FESTIVAL,
will be given a
MONSTER CONCERT,
under the united direction of
CARL BERGMAN.
Conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and
MONS. MUSARD,
when the splendid Ball decorations will be retained.
The Committee beg leave to submit the following
SCALE OF PRICES:
A ticket, entitling the holder to admission to the Ball, Dramatic Entertainment and Concert, for the three days, for one person.......$3 00
Single ticket to the Ball.......2 50
Ticket to the Dramatic Entertainment only, day and evening.......1 00

And in order that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of contributing their mite to this act of national homage, they have determined to place the price of admission for the Monster Concert at the nominal sum of 25 cents.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.
The sale of tickets for the Festival will commence on
MONDAY next, Dec. 13,
and may be obtained at the following places:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s,	Gwyne & Day's,
Royal Phelps',	Howland & Aspinwall's,
Office of Mt. Vernon Festival,	Cooper Institute,
C. Breusing's,	Wm. Hall & Son's,
A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,	Genin's Bazaar,
Brooks and Brothers',	Tiffany & Co.'s,
Sibell's,	Arth. Leary's, 87 Beaver-st.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.'s,	

And at the following principal Hotels: Everett House, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Astor, Prescott, Clarendon, St. Denis, Union-place, Howard, Delmonico's, International.

And at the principal office Academy of Music, where all business appertaining to the Ball will be transacted.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—For this night only the price of admission will be Fifty Cents to all parts of the house.
NO SECOND PRICE.
Orchestra seats (secured).......$1
Private boxes.......$5 | Children.......25 cents
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
FOUR GRAND ENTERTAINMENTS,
For the Benefit of the
FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
On which occasion will appear the celebrated
RAVELS,
And their Company of Forty.
Mlle. JULIETTE and M. EDGARD,
(de la Compagnie Française.)
The entertainments will consist of
LA FETE CHAMPETRE,
POLICHINELLO,
EN MANCHES DE CHEMISE,
JOCKO.
MONDAY—BIANCO, and positively Last Week of the RAVELS in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREATEST ARTISTIC TRIUMPH EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS CITY.
NOTICE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7 o'clock.
MR. WALLACK,
Having recovered from his long and severe illness, will make his
THIRD APPEARANCE
in two years, on
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
in a Shakesperian character, in which universal celebrity has been accorded him.
THE MERCHANT
OF
VENICE
will be produced for the occasion, with much of the original text of the great poet restored.
SCENERY AND COSTUMES
all new, and of the most superb description, and taken from
THE BEST ATTAINABLE AUTHORITY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.
The entertainment to commence with a Drama entitled
GENTLEMAN JACK, OR LIFE ON THE ROAD.
Gentleman Jack.......J. B. Howe.
After which the new Musical Burlesque entitled
THE CRUEL MAGPIE AND FATAL SPOON.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
The whole to conclude with the Burlesque of
THE LADY OF THE LIONS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 11,
The performances will commence with
ROLFE, OR THE RED RIGHT HAND.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN.
Concluding with the Farce of
LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, Dec. 11,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S GREAT CIRCUS.
Clowns.......Sam Lathrop and Tony Pastor
To conclude with the Pantomime, entitled
THE THREE LOVERS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—BROADWAY.
Under the management of J. MOORE and WAYNE OLWINE. Last night of Miss VANDENHOFF and Mr. SWINBOURNE. Last night of WOMAN'S HEART, with OUR GAL, in which Miss JULIA DALY appears; to conclude with MILLER OF WHETSTONE.

ON EXHIBITION.
The magnificent painting belonging to
THE EMPRESS OF FRANCE,
And representing
HER MAJESTY,
Surrounded by the Ladies of her Court,
At Goupil's Gallery,
No. 366 Broadway,
Size of the picture, 15x11 feet.
Open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
M. KNOEDLER.
N. B.—Entrance through the store, as well as at the side door, where a large and commodious staircase has been opened.

PROFESSOR BARTOLETI'S
INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition, at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold-mines, &c., &c.
Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, room No. 2.
Open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
To conclude with (3d week) the much admired, new and original combination, entitled
SOUTHERN LIFE,
Illustrated by
ELEGANT LIVING TABLEAUX.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway, below Grand-st.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
For Ladies and Children, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
THE MAGIC GUITAR.
THE WILD ARABS.
MISS LUCY AT THE SOIREE.
Children half-price.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
FLORENTINE GALLERY, NO. 618 BROADWAY.
Exhibition of
CLASSICAL STATUETIC PAINTINGS.
Open Day and Evening.
Admission 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WHOLLY UNPARALLELED success of the ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE. SATURDAY, Dec. 11, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new spectacular pantomime, THE ARAB GIRL. Nicine, the infant Alice, Azrial, La Petite Emeline. A song by Eliza Lucy Wren; CHARCOAL SKETCHES, by the WREN Juvenile Comedians; a ballad by Martha Louisa Wren; comic ballet of LOVE IN THE KITCHEN. The Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, &c., to be seen. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

BOSTON THEATRE TO BE LET.
From and after the 1st of March, with all the scenery, wardrobe and properties, for such length of time as may be agreed upon. Application to be made to the President and Directors of the Corporation.
JOHN E. LODGE, President.

GRAND GALA DAY AND NIGHT.
ADMISSION FREE TO OAK HALL.
Performances from 7 A. M. until 11 P. M.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and 47 and 49 Gold-st.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL Fair will open at Lyric Hall No. 765 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 13, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and continue through the three following days. The managers promise an excellent assortment of articles, with Toys, Hingham Wooden Ware, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere in the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
FIRST GRAND SACRED AND CLASSICAL
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
under the direction of
CARL BERGMANN,
SUNDAY, Dec. 12, 1858.
The following artists have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
E. MOLLENHAUER, Violin,
L. SCHREIBER, Cornet a Piston,
A. SCHMITZ, French Horn.
F. RIETZEL, Flute.
The Choral Societies ARION and TEUTONIA,
And an Orchestra of Forty of the first artists of New-York.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL BERGMANN and E. WEBER.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Sinfonie in B flat, No. 4.......L. V. Beethoven
1. Adagio. Allegro vivace.
2. Adagio.
3. Menuetto. Allegro vivace.
4. Allegro ma non troppo.
2. "On the Rhine"—Chorus.......Kucken
TEUTONIA.
3. Souvenir de Bellini. Solo for Cornet a Piston.
L. SCHREIBER.
PART II.
4. Overture—"Midsummer Night's Dream"—Mendelssohn-Bartholdy
5. "The Chapel"—Chorus.......Becker
ARION.
6. Romance—"Le Clair," for French Horn and Flute.......Halevy
A. SCHMITZ and F. RIETZEL.
7. Witches' Dance—Solo for Violin.......Paganini
E. MOLLENHAUER.
8. Warriors' Scene—Grand Chorus.......Fischer
ARION, TEUTONIA and Orchestra.
9. Overture—"Robespierre".......Littolf
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets can be had at the music stores of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Hall & Son, No. 239 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
(Second season, 1858-9.)
Second Concert SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, at the
ATHENÆUM.
Miss LUCY ESCOTT, Soprano.
Mr. WILLIAM MASON, Pianist,
who has kindly volunteered his valuable services,
and the usual complete orchestra of the Society, under the direction of
Mr. Carl Bergmann.......Conductor
Mr. Joseph Noll.......Leader
Tickets to non-subscribers, $1.
May be obtained at the usual places. Members' tickets 75 cents, to be obtained of the Treasurer only, corner of Clinton and Joralemon sts.
Sixth rehearsal Saturday morning, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. By order,
ROBERT R. RAYMOND, Secretary.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON,
THE YOUNG PORTUGUESE PIANIST.
LAST
SOIREE MUSICALE
of the series,
AT
DODWORTH'S ROOMS,
on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, 1858,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON will be assisted by
SIGNA. CAIROLI, Prima Donna.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
SIGNOR BERNARDI, Baritone
Messrs. J. G. MAEDER and T. S. HALLEHN,
Conductors.
N. B.—Full particulars in Monday and Tuesday's papers.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNION.
The Board of Managers of the American Union take pleasure in announcing that a very large portion of the floor and wall space of the extensive building
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
has been engaged by Inventors and Exhibitors, and that the
GALLERY OF FINE ARTS
is being rapidly filled with superior Paintings, elegant Statuary, &c., &c.
Attractive and interesting articles are arriving constantly from all sections of the country, and a livelier interest is manifested by the public generally than the most sanguine friends of the enterprise anticipated.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
has been fixed upon for
THE OPENING NIGHT,
on which occasion, in addition to the usual attractions of a well arranged Fair, interesting addresses will be delivered. Music will be given by full bands under the direction of a popular conductor, and other entertaining features will be added, which will render this the most beautiful and satisfactory Fair ever held in New-York.
By order of the Board of Managers,
H. WHINFIELD, Vice-President.
A. H. WHEELER, Secretary.

GREAT FAT CATTLE SHOW,
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Fat Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry must be entered and located on TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, at the New-York Tattersalls, corner of 6th av. and 39th-st. The Exhibition will be opened to the public on WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 15th inst., at 9 o'clock.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! GOOD FURS!

FRENCH MINK SETS $14.	GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER. FAIR VERY LARGE HALF CAPES, VERY FINE MUFF, CHOICE LARGE CUFFS, OF FRENCH MINK FOR $14.
BROOK MINK SETS $13.	OTHER FURS EQUALLY CHEAP. FURS REPAIRED. ELKINS,
FRENCH SABLE SETS $12.	No. 477 Broadway, Up stairs.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO.,
NO. 51 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK,
Offer, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, a new and large assortment of Fancy Furs, manufactured by them the PRESENT SEASON, after the latest styles and most approved patterns, comprising articles for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, of every variety and quality, as well of the finest as of the more ordinary kinds of skins.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
BOUGHTON & RANDALL,
No. 53 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church,
Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of
FINE FURS.
Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of
RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &C.
IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.
Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet
SLEIGH ROBES.
We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.
Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

A NOTICE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
At HARRIS & RUSSAK'S,
No. 326 Grand-st., No. 231 8th-av., No. 228 Bowery.
We sell our large and various stock of
Sables, Ermine, Mink, Stone Marten,
etc., etc., etc., etc.,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE!!
Fur Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Collars and Gloves; also, a large assortment of Sleigh-Robes and Children's Fancy Furs in great variety.

WINTER SPLENDORS.
MAGNIFICENT FURS.
Royal ermine, sable, mink, marten, fitch, chinchilla, &c.
CUT AND MADE UP IN PARIS,
AND
UNEQUALED OUT OF FRANCE.
AT
GENIN'S NEW FUR ROOM,
St. Nicholas Hotel,
No. 507 Broadway.

FURS, FURS, FURS—A LARGE AND ELEGANT variety at the lowest City prices. Beautiful sets from $10 to $20. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EDWARD DOOLEY, sailmaker, who came to this country last June, in company with his brother Richard, native of County Waterford, Ireland. Was in this City last Summer. Either himself, or any person knowing his whereabouts, will please address his cousin, JOHN HURN, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

IF THE PERSON WHO SAW THE ELDERLY gentleman ran over by a stage on Friday, Dec. 3, near Tammany Hall, will be kind enough to leave his address at L. S. LAWRENCE'S Office, No. 164 Nassau-st., near Spruce, he will confer a great favor.

THE PERSON WHO SENT A NOTE signed "JUSTICE" to the District-Attorney, is requested to call at his office on Saturday morning, as soon as this meets his eye.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CHAMPION SEWING MACHINE ONLY $5.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE!
A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR $5.
Office No. 385 Broadway.

NOTICE.—WM. SIMPSON, CABINET-MAKER, NO. 89 Bowery, having retired from business, and sold out his interest to L. F. SCHAEFER, for many years his foreman, and WM. SIMPSON, Jr., who have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of SIMPSON & SCHAEFER, and will carry on the business at the old establishment as heretofore. And I cheerfully recommend them to my numerous old friends and customers. All persons having claims against me will please present their accounts for payment; and all persons indebted to me will please settle their accounts without delay with my son William Simpson, Jr., who is authorized to sign for me. WILLIAM SIMPSON.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $50 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 134 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—none more desirable. Barrels, 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have greatly reduced the prices of their DRESS GOODS, &c.
A large and good assortment of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
POILE DE CHEVRES,
DE LAINES,
And
OTHER NEW DRESS GOODS.
Also,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
Prices are no guide unless the goods are seen, but all are about
HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
Four doors from Broadway.

COMPARE THE PRICES
OF
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND TALMAS,
SILKS, SHAWLS,
and other
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.,
WITH ANY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
You will find
A DIFFERENCE OF FIFTY PER CENT.
in favor of
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY REDUCTION.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS
IN RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
SCARFS, &c., &c.,
for Christmas presents.
No. 305 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

NO. 305 CANAL-ST.,
Near Broadway.
SQUARE AND LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
SQUARE AND LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SHAWLS WITH ROUND CORNERS,
AND OTHER STYLES,
Are offered
CHEAPER THAN EVER.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION
Of the Ladies to our
Very desirable assortment of
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
Suitable for Holiday Presents
For Gentlemen.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal sts.)

RAGLANS AND CLOAKS.
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 Canal-st.,
WILL OFFER
On TUESDAY, DEC. 7,
One of the Largest
AND
BEST SELECTED STOCKS
OF
CLOAKS AND RAGLANS
Ever offered
IN THIS MARKET.
This stock comprises over
10,000 RAGLANS AND CLOAKS,
of every variety of style and pattern,
AND WILL BE OFFERED
From $3 to $7 50.
The Assortment of
SLEEVE CLOAKS,
With Crochet Trimmings,
Which cannot be surpassed in this City,
Varies in price from $7 to $12.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE BABIES.
Take notice, Ladies, that a
SWEEPING REDUCTION
In the prices of
BABIES' OUTFITS,
Including elegant Toilet Baskets, Babies' Robes, Cloaks, Under-wear, Hosiery, Shoes, Bonnets, Hats, &c.,
Has taken place at
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel,
And will be continued up to the 1st of January, 1859, in order to afford an opportunity for making
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
From this department at a very moderate expense to purchasers.

AT MACY'S.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Call at Macy's for your embroideries.
Call at Macy's for your Handkerchiefs.
Call at Macy's for your Veils.
Call at Macy's for your Hosiery.
Call at Macy's for Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE.
An immense reduction in
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
40 per cent. below regular prices.
GREAT INDUCEMENT.
A few very rich Velvet Cloaks suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Sold less than cost.
JEAN DE LA MAIRE, No. 503 Broadway.

FREDERICK MAYNARD,
Manufacturer of
LADIES' SILK DRESS BUTTONS, TASSELS, &c.
No. 20 Cliff-st.
A large assortment, suitable for the jobbing trade, constantly on hand.

KIDDER BROTHERS,
No. 161 Chambers-st., New-York, manufacturers of HORSE BLANKETS AND HARNESS MAKERS' TRIMMINGS.
A large stock of horse blankets in great variety of patterns at wholesale. Low for cash on approved credit.

AT MACY'S.
DON'T FAIL TO CALL THERE.
Embroideries for the Holidays at MACY'S.
Hosiery, cheap, at MACY'S.
Hat Ribbons, cheap, at MACY'S.
Dress Trimmings, cheap, at MACY'S.
Dress Fringes, cheap, at MACY'S.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

A FACT INTERESTING TO THE MILLION.—We quote our
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 50c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, 75c. per gross.
PARIS ROSE-BUDS, $1 per gross.
JESSAMINE, 75c. per gross.
LILY OF THE VALLEY, 75c. per gross.
OSTRICH TIPS, $3 per dozen, and upwards.
WHITE COIFFURES, with pearls, $16 per dozen.
JAMES TUCKER,
No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's Saloon

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS, adjustable bustle,—best pattern and well made, $1 31; 13 springs $1 50, and 16 springs $2; Children's 4 springs, 25 cents. Dealers supplied with Springs for $8 per dozen, 11 springs $11, and 13 springs $15 per dozen. C. L. HARDING, 281 Spring, near Hudson. No connection with the next store.

3,000 BONNETS.—BEAUTY TO LADIES IS A handsome bonnet, of the richest materials. Will be sold cheap. Also, Beavers, Bloomers, &c. Milliners supplied with Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, &c., at N. BINNS' New Millinery Store, No. 413 Canal-st., between Sullivan and Thompson. Strangers will do well to call.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES', CHILDREN'S and infants' clothing, ready-made Linen and Under-garments; a full assortment, at reduced prices, for the Holidays, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's.

EXTENSION SKIRTS — ONLY $1 50 FOR 11 Spring Skirts, Damascus steel, and warranted, at Mrs. FOSLER'S Model Skirt Dépôt, No. 383 Broadway. Ladies only in attendance.

DANCING.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 54 East 13th-st.
In consideration of the great number of pupils at the Saturday noon Class, Mr. CHARRUAUD deems it advisable and necessary not to receive any more pupils the present term for the class.
Dec. 14, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3½ o'clock to 5½ P. M., a Class for Young Ladies, Misses and Masters, will commence. The same attention, &c., as at the other class will be given.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gent's Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
Afternoons for ladies and children.
Evenings for gentlemen.
Pupils may commence at any time.

CHARRUAUD'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 54 East 13th-st. New classes are forming. Pupils can commence at any time. On Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, at 3½ P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. Tuesday and Friday, at 8 in the evening, for gentlemen. Circulars may be had as above.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY—Halsey's Buildings, No. 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 Newark-av., Jersey City. Practicing Soirées at the Brooklyn Academy; every WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

BRACELET LOST.—LOST ON THE 10TH INST., between 3 and 4 o'clock, in a 14th-st. stage, or in 14th-st., between 6th and 5th avs., or in Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, a gold chain bracelet with buckle and fringe of gold. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 61 West 15th-st.

DIAMOND PIN LOST—ABOUT TEN DAYS OR two weeks since, a valuable, single diamond PIN, with the letters F. W. C. engraved thereon. A suitable reward will be given to the finder. Apply at No. 78 Broad-st., up stairs.

BOOTS.—LEFT IN STAGE—NINTH AVENUE AND 14th-st. line—on Thursday night, Dec. 9, about 8 o'clock, a pair of Boots. If returned to W. L. A., 15 Murray-st., or 236 West 18th-st., near 9th-av., a reward will be paid.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH.
This Church, having been extensively repaired, will be reopened for divine worship next SABBATH, Dec. 12. Preaching in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELEY. Addresses in the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, by the Rev. N. BANGS, D. D.; the Rev. J. KENNEDY, D. D.; J. FLOY, D. D.; J. S. MITCHEL, D. D.; the Rev. T. CARLTON; Dr. W. P. STRICKLAND; F. S. DE HASS, and C. FLETCHER. Preaching in the EVENING at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The public generally are invited to attend.
B. F. WEYMOUTH,
THOS. COOPER, } Committee.
D. WYATT,

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANNIVERSARY of the New-York Bible Society, (postponed on account of the storm,) will be held in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read, and addresses may be expected from the Rev. ALEXANDER WATSON, the Rev. THOS. HASTINGS, and CHARLES TRACY, Esq. A collection will be made. By order. JAS. W. UNDERHILL, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec'ry.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF FULTON AND WILLIAM STREETS.—Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. TUESDAY EVENING Lecture, and FRIDAY EVENING Prayer-meeting, at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the corner of Norfolk and Stanton sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend Divine service in a body at the E. Mission Church, in Stanton-st., near Norfolk-st., the Rev. WM. JONES, Pastor. Let every veteran be present. Remember the resolution. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel,
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

THE REV. MR. STRICKLAND, RECENTLY an actor on the theatrical stage, but now converted to Christ, is expected to preach in the East Brooklyn Baptist Church, on Bedford, near Myrtle-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. He will relate his Christian experience in the morning. Seats reserved for strangers.

EIGHTEENTH-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—One door west of the 5th-av. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; the Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Pastor of the 13th st. Presbyterian Church, will preach. In future the two services in this Church will be held morning and afternoon.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. E. F. REMINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A collection will be made at each service to help defray the expenses incurred by alterations in the church, required for the accommodation of worshipers.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BROTHERHOOD of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, will be held in Grace Church, corner of Hicks-st. and Grace-court, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. C. F. RODENSTEIN, of New-Orleans, and a collection made for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Brotherhood.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO SUGGEST the following as a good subject for a Sabbath morning discourse, viz.: *The Sense of the Beautiful.* Text, Gen., ii., 9, "And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight." S. WOOD, Jr., Teacher of Landscape Drawing and Painting, No. 231 6th-av.

THE EASTERN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH having been undergoing some repairs, will be opened for Divine service TO-MORROW; preaching in the MORNING and EVENING by the pastor; in the AFTERNOON by the Rev. R. W. CLARK, of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 and 7 P. M.

DECLARATION OF WAR.—NO PEACE with Satan's spiritual police, that is, the clergy. (2 Cor. xi., 13-15,) till their impostures are destroyed. Head-quarters, No. 187 Bowery. Bible exposition EVERY SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. All truth-seekers welcome. No collection.

SKETCHES OF EDEN.—THE THIRD SERMON of this series will be preached by the Rev. J. M. WAITE, in the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, foot of Laight-st., North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, the 12th inst. Subject—*Eve.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF BLEECKER AND DOWNING STREETS, NEW-YORK.—The Rev. ASHER MOORE of Hartford, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commencing at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MADISON - SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The second of a monthly series of discourses to young people, will be preached in the Madison-square Church NEXT SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 12, by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Service at 7½ o'clock.
J. E. READ, Secretary of Young Men's Association.

BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts. The Pastor, Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, the fourth sermon of the series on "The Bible and Science," TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Chronology.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) the Rev. H. G. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

SECOND COMING OF CHRIST—ELDER S S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion Church, will preach on the Prophecies in reference to the above great and impending event, TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ P. M., in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 23. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REV. DR. MACMENAMY AND OTHER advocates of the Bible as a sufficient rule of faith and of practice, will expound its truths and answer the objections of Roman Catholics (D. V.) in Webster Hall, No. 327 Bowery, opposite Bond-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

THE REV. GEO. C. ROBINSON WILL preach in the First-Place M. E. Church, corner Summit and Henry sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Godliness peculiarly Profitable.* Also, at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited to attend. Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and 2 P. M.

THE REV. J. C. DUTCHER, HAVING ACCEPTED the call tendered to him by the Reformed Dutch Church on 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., will enter upon his ministerial labors next SABBATH, 12th inst. The public, and especially the young, are respectfully invited to attend.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., will preach in this Church (in Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening service commences at 7½ o'clock.

PREACHING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Rev. JOHN P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach at the Academy of Music on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Collection to defray expenses.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

THE POPISH JUBILEE AND THE SCRIPTURAL JUBILEE—Contrast between the two. The Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW in the MORNING and EVENING. Sermon in the EVENING on the above subject.

PREACHING IN THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Rev. EDWARD T. HISCOX, D. D., will preach in the National Theatre, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

UNION METHODIST CHURCH, SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES.—The Rev. T. DAVIES will preach MORNING and EVENING. Love feast at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. A. B. VANZANDT, D. D., WILL deliver a sermon on SABBATH EVENING next, Dec. 12, at 7½ P. M., on *The Demoralizing Influence of our Corrupting Literature,* in the Central Reformed Dutch Church, 9th-st., near Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE REV. R. P. AMBLER will deliver a discourse before the New-York Spiritual Association, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHAPEL OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH —Corner of Prince and Thompson sts., the Rev. W. F. MORGAN rector, and the Rev. R. HOYT minister in charge. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. The Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector of All Saints' Church, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Services at this Church 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. All the seats free.

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL DELIVER (by request) his discourse on *The Eagle's Nest, or God's Discipline with Souls,* in the Cooper Institute, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. W. A. BARTLETT, PASTOR of Elm-place Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum, on SUNDAY, the 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SULLIVAN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS.—Preaching, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev W. P. STRICKLAND, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, by the Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, Pastor.

NORFOLK-STREET M. E. CHURCH—SABBATH, Dec. 12—Preaching, 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. FRENCH, lately connected with the Wilberforce College, Ohio; at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A S. FRANCIS; and in the evening, at 7, by Rev. Dr. HASS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN FRENCH.—Every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, there will be a religious service, with a discourse in French, by the Rev. CHARLES MIEL, at the Cooper Institute. Seats free.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG, Corner 4th and South 3d sts. The Rev GEORGE COLLINS, of Philadelphia, will supply the desk TO-MORROW. Services at 10½ A M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening—*What Do Universalists Believe?*

AINSLIE AND EWEN STREETS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WILLIAMSBURG.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 12, by the Rev. JAMES MCDOUGALL, Jr., of Princeton, N. J., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—LAMARTINE HALL, CORNER of 29th-st. and 8th-av. SUNDAY next, Lecture at 3 and Circle at 7 P. M. Several mediums will be present.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH —Corner 30th-st. Preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. WM. HAGUE, D. D. Service in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION—East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open for divine services on SUNDAY EVENINGS, during Advent, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH, TO-MORROW 12th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Pacific-st., corner of Clinton-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. Dr. LATHROP will deliver the fourth sermon of the course before the Association TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 12, in the 2d-av. Baptist Tabernacle, corner of 10th-st., at 7½ o'clock.
Young men are cordially invited to attend. The sermon will be one especially adapted to the young.
MARK HOYT,
A. J. DEWEY, } Lecture
JAMES M. DIGGES, } Committee.
FRED. C. JONES,

CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL SERMON on behalf of the City Tract Mission will be preached in Dr. Alexander's church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 12, by the Rev. S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection and subscriptions towards sustaining the operations of the Society for the year 1859 will be received.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF Sabbath School No. 50, attached to the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, will be celebrated TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock. Interesting addresses will be delivered by R. G. PARDEE, Agent of the Sabbath School Union, and M. F. ODELL, Esq.; also, several select hymns will be sung by the school.

ORCHARD-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH —Doctor SAWYER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on Genesis i, 27. Subject—*Man made in the image of God.* Service in the EVENING at 7½. Subject—*The Challenge of the Independent for one Text in the Old Testament Teaching the Final Restoration of all Adam's Race to the favor of God.*

CALVARY P. E. (FREE) CHURCH—NORTH Fifth, near 5th-st., Williamsburgh.—The Rev. H. F. ROBERTS, Rector. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. S. W. SAYRES, of Ravenswood, will preach the third advent sermon TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*The Desire of all Nations.*

THE JOHN-STREET UNION PRAYER-MEETING, which for a few weeks has been held in the basement during repairs, will be resumed in the main room (now refitted) on MONDAY next, Dec. 13, from 12 to 1 o'clock, when the Rev. A. KINGMAN NOTT, of the Broome-st. Baptist Church, will conduct the meeting.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—ELDER GEO. STORRS will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible class at 2 P. M.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE,
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Richer. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DEININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS with a small room attached, suitable for parlor and bedrooms, or bedrooms, can be had, with board, at No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., convenient to the different stage and car routes. Gas, water, baths, &c.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY may be obtained for one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, where the comforts of a home may be realized; or part of the house to let, No. 257 9th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49, EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARDING, NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE —Two large furnished rooms on the first and one on the third floor. Dinner at 2 o'clock.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Griggs, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. B. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for gentlemen; by applying at No. 101 Lawrence-st., within a few doors of Fulton-av. cars. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD WANTED FOR A gentleman in the neighborhood of the Libraries. For a convenient room, warmed and lighted, a reasonable price will be paid. Address, stating terms, B. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives and a single gentleman, want board in a private family in the upper part of the City. A good home is the thing mainly needed. Terms must be moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN JERSEY CITY—IN A quiet, genteel family, (religious preferred,) within five minutes' walk of the Post-Office; front room with bedroom attached, for a gentleman, wife and child. Terms must be moderate; reference exchanged. Address Box No. 252, Jersey City Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A private family. Terms moderate. Address W. S. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO pleasant rooms, on second floor, may be had at No. 38 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—One large front room on the third floor, with large closet, hot and cold water, &c., TO LET, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or for two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

NO. 767 BROADWAY.—THIS HOUSE HAVING been thoroughly refitted, is now ready to receive permanent boarders for the Winter. Rooms to let for families or single gentlemen, with or without board; private table if required; table d'hôte at 5½; French cook. References exchanged.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ALSO TWO single rooms TO LET, with breakfast and dinner, at No. 19 Union-square; house has all the modern improvements, and has been newly furnished. This is one of the finest locations in the City. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, to gentlemen only, in a private bachelor's house, at No. 14 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Meals furnished in rooms if desired. House contains gas, bath and water-closet. Stages pass the door every three minutes. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF REFINEMENT may obtain a handsomely furnished parlor with adjoining bedroom; also, a large bedroom, with or without breakfast, with a genteel family in 8th-st., near Broadway. House has every modern convenience. No children or boarders. Address "W.," Station D, Post-Office, giving name and address.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT NO. 758 BROADWAY, the first flat, consisting of two handsome rooms and a small one, well calculated for two or three gentlemen; also, on second flat, one front parlor and bedroom attached, all comfortably furnished. The house has gas, bath, &c.; breakfast, if required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IF ANY family wish to help out their rent by letting half a house, or a furnished suite of rooms with private table for a small family, apply to J. M., Box No. 2996 City P. O. Best references given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN TWENTY-SECOND-st., between 9th and 10th avs., would let one or two finely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences, at moderate price, to single or married gentlemen. References exchanged. Address C. P., Box 196 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a French family, with board and handsome rooms (the second floor) by applying at No. 132 Madison-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN realize all the comforts of a pleasant home, by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. Very convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FRENCH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishes to let one or two furnished rooms, with board, to single gentlemen. Only French spoken. Apply at No. 246 10th-st., near 1st-av.

ROOMS AT NO. 55 BROADWAY.—SIX rooms, for offices or for lodging rooms, can be had at No. 55 Broadway, with meals in the house, if desired. Apply upon the premises, second story, back room.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR A GENTLEMAN and wife can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class house, No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

HELP WANTED.

TO STOCK CLERKS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT and active young man, from 18 to 20 years of age, who is familiar with all the various branches of the stock business, possesses an influence with all the leading brokers, and has an extensive acquaintance among the leading stock operators as to be able to control their patronage. To such a person as can comply with all these requirements, and produce the most unexceptionable references as to character and qualifications, a liberal compensation will be given, and a permanent situation. No others need apply. Address O. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—LADIES TO ACT AS AGENTS FOR the sale of a new volume of "Hoyt's Poems," (Holiday edition,) illustrated. A good opportunity to secure a genteel and profitable employment. For sale, New-York *Tribune*, from 1853 to the present day. Apply at No. 5 Spruce-st.

WANTED—IN A LARGE JOBBING HOUSE, AN office clerk of good address, who is industrious, competent in every respect, and writes a rapid, good hand: a moderate salary will be allowed. Address, with references, G. E., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

TO DRYGOODS SALESMEN.—WE HAVE room for two reliable men who can sell a large amount of near-by trade. Address us through the Post-Office, or call at our store.
LATHROP, LUDDINGTON & CO.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework and assist with the washing and ironing. None need apply but those who can give a good City reference. Call at No. 7 East 31st-st. this day only, Saturday, Dec. 11.

WANTED—A STEADY, SOBER MARRIED MAN, an Englishman preferred, a good driver, and acquainted with the City, for an express route. Must bring good references. Apply at Miller's Express Office, Morrisania.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. None need apply unless they are willing to make themselves generally useful about the house. Address Box No. 3,438 N. Y. Post-Office.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED—WORK BY THE day or week; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 349 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor.

WANTED—COAT HANDS, TO MAKE COATS BY sewing-machines. Pant hands wanted. Apply at No. 43 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PAINTINGS WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a collection of fine paintings to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by addressing GALLERY, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—FOR A RELIABLE, FAITHFUL AND highly recommended girl, a situation; is a very good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and perfectly competent to do all kinds of housework; she will be found a very willing, economical, hard-working girl, and feels confident can suit any family requiring the services of a first-class and trusty servant. Apply at No. 88 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived in the best of families, and can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in washing; knows her business perfectly. Can produce the best of reference. Also, a seamstress and dressmaker. Has no objection to wait on an invalid. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 55 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and fine laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress, for a girl fully experienced, of genteel, neat appearance and unquestionable City references; is a most excellent, reliable and truthful servant and values a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to assist in chamber work. No objection to city or country. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 465 2d av., near 29th-st. in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPANION AND nurse to an invalid, or housekeeper in some respectable family by a young lady possessing in a high degree the requisites of the office. No salary asked—a home being the most important consideration. Address C. L. F., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY GENTEEL and well-disposed girl, as chambermaid, to do plain sewing or as nurse; is perfectly willing and obliging, particularly neat, and kind to children. Ladies in want of a first-class servant will apply at 3 Myrtle-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; understands her business perfectly; has the best City reference. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged. Call at No. 2 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References to be had in the same street.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation in a genteel family as nurse and seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; no objection to travel. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as waitress and chambermaid, or waitress alone; can give the best of City reference; perfectly understands her business. Apply at No. 69 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress, and to assist in fine washing and ironing; she perfectly understands her business; refers to her last situation, where she lived six years. Inquire at No. 239 7th-av., front room, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family by a competent young woman; understands all kinds of plain sewing; is willing to assist with the chamberwork; a home for the Winter is her object. Has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 133 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse; would do plain sewing or light chamberwork if required; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 195 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, ECONOMICAL AND trustworthy young woman is in want of a situation; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer, particularly neat, tidy and well-informed; appreciates a good situation more than wages. Apply at 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to do light chamberwork or take care of one or two children; can do plain sewing and embroidery well. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 Henry-st. Brooklyn or New-York preferred.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 21 West Washington-Place, between the hours of 10 and 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, or to take care of children; would do light chamber work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 135 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer; the best City reference can be had by applying for two days at No. 127 33d-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; can wash and iron; or to do general housework for a small family; can give good City references. Apply at 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as waiter. Can give four years' reference from her present situation, where she can be seen. Call at No. 84 East 16th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation in a genteel family as seamstress; can cut and fit; would make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 37 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, with good City references. Apply at No. 169 East 32d-st., or No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WET NURSE.—WANTED—BY A HEALTHY, respectable woman, whose babe is a month old, the care of an infant to nurse; reference to the Physician who attended her. Inquire at No. 113 Spring-st., between Greene and Mercer sts.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a healthy and respectable young woman, who is sure to give satisfaction to her employer. Call at No. 69 6th-av., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 498 7th-av., for two days.

WET NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman, with a good fresh breast of milk, desires to go out to nurse. Call at No. 216 Centre-st., in the store, between Hester and Grand sts.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS. —German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the large Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a trustworthy man of long experience in the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; he perfectly understands his business in all its various branches, and is of a most obliging disposition: has the best City reference from his last and previous places. Address T. H., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, or No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds. Can be highly recommended by each of his employers; has had eleven years' experience in this country. Address G. D., Box No. 182 *Times* Office, which will be attended to.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATON BY A young man of steady habits: is a good, careful driver, and fully understands the care and management of horses; would like to engage for the same, either in the City or country. Can be seen at No 623 6th-av., above 36th-st., in the plumber's shop, or address Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT young man, who has had many years experience in this country, a situation. He is a thorough coachman and groom, also a good waiter; is willing to make himself useful and is not affraid to work; is well acquainted with the City, and will give first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call at or address 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as porter in a store, or to drive an express wagon or team; knows the City well, and is not afraid of work, and can give the best of reference as to his character. Address, for two days, W. W., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent man. Good City references can be given. He is a most excellent groom and driver, will make himself generally useful; has no objection to city or country. Can be seen by addressing E. M. D., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, (Protestant,) with good City references, a situation in a gentleman's family; understands his business thoroughly. Address the French Bakery, No. 63 4th-av., near 9th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN THE DRY goods or grocery business, as porter, by a young man, who can come well recommended. Address for three days to T. T., Box No. 163 *Times* Office, or No. 210 West 26th-st., which will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and wife, a situation to take charge of a farm; she is an excellent hand at milk and butter. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged, at No. 31 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A wholesale Hardware store, by a young man who has had five years' experience in the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 201 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a very competent, sober man, having the best of references. Can be seen at No. 1 Union, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young Englishman; good City references given. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Trainor's harness store, No. 514 Broadway.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, or otherwise manufactured. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from the commencement, September, 1851, to day of sale, substantially bound in twelve volumes, up to Oct. 1, 1858. Price very low. Address T. B. PUGH, No. 615 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa. Easy of access from New York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, thence by stage 7 miles. A new term will commence Jan. 4, 1859. Payment in advance. $50 per quarter, for board and tuition in English, German and vocal music. Extra charge for instruction in ancient languages and instrumental music $4@$10 per quarter. Catalogues, with full particulars, to be obtained from Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York; JORDAN & BROS., No. 209 North 3d-st., Philadelphia; or from the Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.
NAZARETH HALL, Dec. 1, 1858.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—THE REV. DENNISON GAGE, A. M., Principal. Male and female. A first-class institution with an able corps of teachers and low terms, offers unusual inducements to students. Winter term begins Dec. 16. Circulars or information may be obtained of the Rev. B. M. Adams, No. 176 Duane-st., the Rev. A. K. Sanford, Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park-st., J. A. Gilbert, No. 22 Liberty-st., Thomas Hoyt & Co., No. 258 Front-st., New-York, or of George W. Curtis, Amenia, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, APPLETON'S Building, No. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with competent teachers, and teachers with positions. Particular attention paid to orders for Music teachers. References, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, Faculty Amherst College. Teachers wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for business. Mr. D. also engages to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand in one week. Three $10 seats for Bookkeeping vacant. Apply this day.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 14th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$3 A MONTH—Robertson' Method. ST. ANNE'S French classes on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 7½ for beginners; at 8½ for conversation. Admission to both $3 a month. At 2 o'clock P. M., day classes. Prof. JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, No. 82 4th-av. Private lessons.

INSTRUCTION.—PUPILS TAUGHT MUSIC, French or the English branches, at their own residence, during the morning hours, by an experienced teacher. Best of references furnished, and terms made known on application to Miss A. B., No. 297½ West 21st-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE Institute, for the education of young gentlemen and lads, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.
P. S.—The second quarter opened Monday, Nov. 29.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND DAY—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Winter term opens Nov. 29.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—No. 920 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, Principal. Instruction given in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. Classes are formed day and evening. Circulars and further information as above.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a Primary Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *née* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher of the Rutger Institute.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., furnishes board and tuition (common English) at $3 per week. Students received Nov. 8. Next term opens Jan. 1, 1859.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. H. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 239 Water-st.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, HAVING HAD SEVERAL years' experience as teacher of Music, French and Drawing, wishes to employ a few hours daily as visiting governess in a school or private family, for all or either of the above branches. Brooklyn or vicinity preferred. Address S. L., Box No. 4033 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as governess in a family; her course of instruction includes the English branches, music, French and drawing; desires particularly to go South. References exchanged. Address TEACHER, No. 29 Greene-st., when it will be stated where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF THE English Branches and Mathematics, by a young Lady well qualified to instruct; familiar with the discipline of school; successful in her experience in teaching. Address E. M. S., Box No. 197, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1858.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

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BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS of superior make, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds, at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons for rent; monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, of exceedingly fine tone and touch, with round corners and mouldings, only been in use nine months, in which time it has decidedly improved; made by one of the best City makers, with warranty for two years; will be sold by a private family at a great sacrifice, for cash, if immediately applied to. Address PIANO, or apply at the tea store, corner of 34th-st. and 3d-av.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A FINE PARLOR OR CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—10 stops, pedals CC to G, splendidly decorated. Unrivaled in purity of tone, by Ferris & Co. Can be seen at the office of J. W. MOULD, No. 32 Bank of Commerce Buildings, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, after 6 P. M.; on other days before 2 P. M. Also, a handsome rosewood 7-octave piano-forte.

SPLENDID PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—T. GILBERT & CO.'S superb instruments will be sold from this date (Dec. 10) until Jan. 1, at very low prices for cash. Also, a number of good New-York pianos. Call, if you want to get a first-class piano at a great bargain, at No. 419 Broadway, and No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. H. E. MATHEW.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, WILL sell the finest rosewood piano-fortes, warranted to give entire satisfaction, at exceedingly great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange, and full value allowed. No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

PREMIUM PIANOS, OVER ALL COMPETITORS.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., manufacturers, offer a large and varied assortment, with all modern improvements and latest designs, at greatly-reduced prices, from $160 and upward, fully warranted.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 499 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for good board, in a pleasant locality. Address H. B., Chatham-square Post-Office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them, by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 24 tunes.
Forte-piano,
Mandoline, and
Expressive Musical Boxes.
Also some fine Boxes with
BELLS, DRUMS AND CASTAGNETTES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.
New-York.
Musical Boxes repaired.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 22 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE-SALE Rooms, No. 13 Park-row.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
Dec. 13, 14 and 15, at 4 o'clock.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, DOCUMENTS, PORTRAITS, CURIOSITIES and BOOKS—the collection of a connoisseur, formed during the last 25 years, with much care and expense, both in this country and in Europe, and is the largest and most attractive collection ever yet offered for sale in this City. It includes many original letters and documents of much interest and value, independent of their interest as autographs. It also includes about 1,000 portraits, of which a large number are proofs on India paper—many of them are very rare and procured at a high cost. All the letters are in good order, and are neatly mounted (by the edges only) on quarto paper of uniform size, the portraits being attached, and each autograph on a separate sheet. The collection also includes many curious documents relating to the early history of this country, and a few valuable and illustrated books, &c. Catalogues may be had on application.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WAVERLEY-PLACE, NINTH AND BANK STREETS. E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

WAVERLEY-PLACE—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 119 Waverley-place. Lot 23 feet 3 inches wide, front and rear, and 100 feet deep.

NINTH-STREET—The first-class three-story brick house and lot No. 45 9th-st. Lot 25 feet 1 inch wide, front and rear, and half the block in depth.

BANK-STREET—The seven well-built and neatly-finished three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22 and 24 Bank-st., with Croton water, gas, &c. Lots about 20 feet wide and 95 feet deep. Houses 40 feet deep.

Terms: Two-thirds may remain (if desired) on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Sale absolute, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of furniture, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in brocade, brocatel, reps, and hair-cloth, carved rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, easy and parlor chairs, rosewood, mahogany, oak and enameled chamber suites, rosewood corner and side etageres, bookcases and wardrobes, solid oak dining-room furniture, walnut, mahogany and oak extension-tables, Turkish easy chairs, lounges, &c., &c. Sale positive. Also, at 1 o'clock, two Billiard Tables, with cues, balls, &c., complete, one full size, the other 6 feet by 3. Also, an elegant Aubisson and ten Brussels and Witon carpets to be sold without reserve.

JOHN FISHBLATT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGnificent household furniture, by JOHN FISHBLATT, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at the residence of Mr. Golby, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., at 11 o'clock precisely. Rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave; parlor suites, carpets, beds and bedding, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, BY AUCTION, at the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of second-hand and new furniture of every description, pier and mantel mirrors, feather beds, hair mattresses, rosewood piano-forte, tapestry and velvet carpets, silver-plated and glass ware. The whole for absolute sale, and worthy of attention.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.
Lots on 5th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 8th-av., FRONTING THE PARK.
On 76th and 77th sts.
On 9th-av.
On Broadway and 79th-st.
On Broadway and 98th-st.
Also, a large number of lots in the streets between the 8th and 9th avs., and on streets between 4th and 5th avs., in plots from 2 to 80 lots.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR MADISON, Morris County, N. J. Several very good farms, from 20 acres to 214 acres, viz.: One of 20, 40, 58, 64, 70, 100, 13 and 175 acres. These are all good farms, and some of them not to be surpassed by any others in the State. Abound in good fruit of all kinds, and are worthy the notice of any one who desires to purchase a farm. The 20, 40 and 64 are beautifully situated in and near the village, and within 10 minutes' walk of the Railroad dépôt. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison. Also, several small places.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE Farms in the State of New-Jersey, containing 220 acres, half a mile from Madison Dépôt, Morris Co., N. J., and one hour's ride from New-York, being a part of the estate, and adjoining the homestead of the late Wm. Gibbons, deceased, with a fine barn, 100 by 40 feet, farm-house, brick dairy, and a young apple orchard of 600 trees. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—House No. 189 Degraw, near Henry-st., three-story brick, in good order and pleasantly situated, rent $400 per annum. Also, stores and houses Nos. 198 and 200 Fulton-av., suitable for any kind of business, and will at once command a good trade. Apply to GEORGE A. JARVIS, at Atlantic Fire Insurance Company, 14 Wall-st., from 12 to 2, or Henry corner Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LARGEST BOARDING-HOUSE in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on the banks of the Sound, containing three parlors, large dining-room, kitchen, wash-house, 25 bedrooms, bathing-house on the shore, barn, good well of water and garden; about 2½ acres of land. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, on the premises. This house is well-established as a boarding-place.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MACHINISTS.—For sale or to let, near the Atlantic Docks, a brick building 100 feet square, with a first-class engine complete, suitable for a brewery, paint factory, planing-mill, foundery, &c. The property will be sold low, to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—A SPLENDID three-story basement and sub-cellar HOUSE, situated in the most desirable part of Brooklyn; in the best order, with all the modern improvements; within one block of the Cars, and twenty minutes' ride from the Ferry. This is a most desirable location. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, No. 33 Lafayette-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—SEVERAL three-story brick and brown-stone houses in Brooklyn, at from $2,500 to $12,000 each. This property is offered very low, to close the estate, and a large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK FOR SALE—Five very desirable lots west side of 4th-av., on a prominent corner, above 79th-st.; grade above that of avenue, free of rock, and ready for immediate improvement; price moderate and terms easy. Apply at No. 4 New-st., office No. 2, first floor, rear.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY modern dwelling house, in perfect order, No. 24 Warren-place, Charles-st., corner of Waverley-place. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. To be seen from 2 to 5 o'clock. Apply to W. J. BROWNE, Nos. 20 and 22 Commerce st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SIX-STORY STORE with basement and cellar, 100 feet by 25, running through to Theatre-alley, No. 113 Nassau-st. Stores Nos. 50 and 54 John-st., 17 feet by 70, with basement and cellar. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 140 ACRES, IN DUTCHess County, five miles from Dover Plains Dépôt; plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR sale, a large number of lots on and near 5th and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park. For full particulars, apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.—113 ACRES, with 2 dwellings and barn, 10 acres of orchard, 40 acres of timber, 40 minutes' ride from steamboat or cars, and 35 miles from New-York.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE THREE AND A HALF STORY brick house No. 243 9th-av., containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with gas fixtures, bath rooms and Croton water. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th-av., cor. 26th-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st and 25th sts. Engines 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises, of SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS NORTHWEST CORNER of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.; 75x100. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE AND LOT No. 49 Front-st., part cash. Inquire on the premises, or of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

CHRISTIE-STREET.—FOR SALE, A VERY desirable lot in the lower end of this street. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—AN OFFICE IN THE TIMES BUILDING on the third floor, on Park-row. Apply at the *Times* office.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the 238th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims by a dinner at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at the Astor House, and of the following officers of the Society:

B. W. Bonney,	S. K. Everett,	E. J. Brown,
W. M. Evarts,	E. D. Morgan,	W. N. Blakeman,
H. A. Hurlbut,	F. G. Thurston,	C. H. Leonard,
C. A. Stetson,	G. S. Stephenson,	S. N. Stebbins,
	L. B. Wyman.	

H. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and all such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties, infringing, responsible.

Licenses, to use the patent, may be had on application at my office and warehousee, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, or reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

FINANCIAL.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
EBEN B. CROCKER, of the firm of CROCKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, HYDE & COOPER.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & Co.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

REMITTANCES.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Drafts on the above Banks in sums to suit, from £1 upward, payable on presentation, and good everywhere in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND or WALES,
Issued by TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

AUGUSTE BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris,
Successors to LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.,
issue letters of credit available for travelers in Europe and the East. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills issued at New-York office.
H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 98 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.
Collect Notes and Drafts throughout the United States and British Provinces. Business paper negotiated, and loans made upon all marketable securities.

BUSINESS PAPER WANTED,
by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an Act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 12, 1858.

The said stock will consist of THREE THOUSAND SHARES of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH SHARE, bearing interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly instalments of $50,000 each, until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed, "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Nov. 16, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a dividend of 4 per cent. was declared on the preferred Stock, and 3½ per cent. on the common Stock of the Company, both payable on and after Jan. 3 next. The books of the Company will be closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 3, inclusive. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.
By order of the Board.
A. LATIMER WALLACE, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1858.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA—where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, } No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

SAVINGS BANK—CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET AND THIRD-AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. All deposits made before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President,
JNO. WAITE, Secretary. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

ALL SUMS DEPOSITED HERE BEFORE the 15th January next will draw interest from the 1st January. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec.

AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, NEW-YORK, DEC. 9, 1858.—The Transfer Books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., preparatory to the payment of interest on the 1st Monday in January next, at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
EDWARD BEMENT, Transfer Agent.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1858.—The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 8 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'ry.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
No. 88 Wall-st.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—COUPONS for interest due January 1st, 1859, on California State Bonds, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PROVISIONS.

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES.
TEAS, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS,
At AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.

Families desirous of buying the best provisions at the lowest price, are invited to examine my stock, which comprises the most complete assortment of choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, and other Groceries and Provisions, to be found in any store in the City.

FLOUR.—1,000 BARRELS CHOICE BRANDS FROM $4 50 TO $6 A BARREL.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Finest Family Groceries, No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st.

NOW READY FOR SALE—EDWARDS' CELEbrated Washington White sugar-cured Hams. Each ham is branded "G. W. EDWARDS." For sale at Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AND FAMILY USE.

From Morris & Willis' Home Journal.

The BININGERS, No. 19 Broad-st., (near Wall st.,) have a very high reputation to preserve as the oldest and best house for the genuine article.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The name of that firm (A. M. Bininger & Co., No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,) is a guarantee of the exact and literal truth of whatever they represent.

From the New-York Pathfinder.

Those requiring the best wines, &c., for family use, will find this establishment (No. 19 Broad-st., near Wall-st.,) one of the most unexceptionable in its line.

THE BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY liquors is at the Old Fifteenth-street Rectifying Distillery, for you can get the best qualities of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Malt, Whisky, Wine or Cordial there cheaper and better than elsewhere. CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor No. 175 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—A FINE LOT OF RED Hungarian Wines, in wood and in glass, at moderate prices, for sale by CHARLES F. LOOSEY, No. 2 Hanover-square, up stairs. Large empty wine casks also for sale.

CARD ENGRAVING.—AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING CARDS, &c.—These celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had Broadway, corner Duane-st. Established 1840. Orders by mail solicited.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Peg Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

SHIPPING.

Clipper of FRIDAY, Dec. 24.
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Famous Extreme Clipper Ship
HURRICANE,
ICHABOD SHERMAN, Commander,
Loading at Pier No. 19, E. R., (Maiden-lane.)

Fourth voyage to San Francisco. Shippers desiring to reach the Spring trade, are invited to look at this magnificent vessel, one of the sharpest afloat. Her last passage to San Francisco was made in 99 DAYS, delivering her cargo in splendid order. Insures at the lowest rates, and will have prompt dispatch. For freight, apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO., No. 46 Pine-st., cor. William. Agents at San Francisco, Messrs D. L. ROSS & CO. Collections made in California and Oregon.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLIPPER-SHIP "COMET,"
TODD, Commander.
Pier No. 15, East River,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

In consequence of continued stormy weather we have been unable to take in cargo, and the sailing of this ship is necessarily postponed until SATURDAY, Dec. 11, At which time we expect to put her to sea positively. Shippers will oblige by forwarding their goods without delay, and handing in their bills of lading for signature.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.
The fine clipper DERBY will follow the COMET, and has now a large portion of cargo on board.

PASSAGE FROM AND REMITTANCE TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

The subscribers continue to grant passage certificates for persons to come out from the old country, by this unrivalled line of packet ships. Those wishing to send for their friends have an opportunity of doing so on reasonable terms.

REMITTANCES.

Those wishing to remit money to their friends in the old country, can, as usual, obtain drafts for any amount, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland. For particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.
The next packet from New-York for Liverpool will be on Dec. 16.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 3 P. M.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $50; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Jan. 8, 1859.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta and Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state rooms, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 32 Broadway.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can have them brought out in any of the ships of these unequaled lines of packets at the lowest possible rates.

Sight drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, for £1 and upwards, on application to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

PROFESSIONAL.

CANCERS REMOVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without the use of the knife, by Dr. B. WHITNEY, No. 169 West 36th-st., New-York.

The remedy is purely vegetable, and excels all others. First, in the rapidity of its operation. Second, in the slight pain and inflammation produced. Third, in the completeness of its cure. Cancers, if cured at all, must be cured quickly. The time occupied in destroying the schirrous mass by this remedy varies from ten to forty-five minutes. After its removal the healing process is perfected, and a radical cure obtained in from two to six weeks. It produces little or no pain, causes no nervous or constitutional derangement, but, in fact, relieves pain, and is the only safe and perfect remedy known. Wens, tumors, moles and birth-marks are also removed in a few minutes.

DRUGS, &C.—WILLIAM H. RINSLEY, NO. 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane, New-York.
Kellinger's Liniment only Agency.
Davidson's Syringes and Breast Pumps.
Jordan's Wild Cherry Cough Candy.
Barthelmy's Iceland Moss Candy.
Tenny's Extract Cubebs and Copaiva.
Atwood's Jaundice Bitters—Genuine.
Clark's Peruvian Syrup for Fever and Ague.
Tonic Nutritive Wine, for Fever and Ague.
Besides all the well-known medical preparations.
CONSIGNMENTS OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., Disposed of to the best advantage, or brought to public notice.
Drug orders executed with dispatch at the lowest rates.

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, HALL AND OTHER PENDANTS, &c., &c.—The subscribers, returning thanks to their friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are now fully prepared to furnish the above articles, in every variety, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms. Being MANUFACTURERS, they are enabled to offer such inducements to purchasers as will WELL repay them for a call at their MANUFACTORY previous to purchasing elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES throughout, on the most moderate terms, and with all possible dispatch. J. & T. DONALDSON, No. 95 Leonard-st., (near Broadway.)

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.

On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8:20 A. M. for White Plains.
9:30 A. M. for Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M. for Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:20 A. M. from White Plains.
8:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
3:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P.M., for Newburg, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and at 4 P. M.; for Sommerville, by above trains, at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 6, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:45 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:35 and 10:20 A. M., and 5:25 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 8 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. N. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset 3.30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead 5; Jamaica 6.30 P.M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE ONLY 50 CENTS. The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—berths free, by ELM CITY, at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. The 11 o'clock night line, by steamer TRAVELER, is discontinued until further notice.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway,
and corner of Reade and Elm sts.

The only establishment in the United States extensively engaged in the manufacture of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMBS, FOXES, EAGLES, WILD BOAR, FIGURES for NICHES and GAS BURNERS, SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS, and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IRON STABLE FURNITURE,
HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS.
In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES FOR LIBRARIES, and for TOWN and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to
THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,
THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
AND
SENATE CHAMBER,
and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.
HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S
CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES,
Established beyond Experiment and without question the *most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use.*
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.

United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES—PERFECTLY reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 68 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
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BANCA TIN, INGOT, COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the School Officers of the IXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection of additional wings, and otherwise altering and repairing Ward School No. 16, in the IXth Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals which may be offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, JOHN KENNARD, WM. E. BEARDSLEY, } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Board of Education, by the School Officers of the Tenth Ward, until Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock for furnishing of Primary School No. 1 Ludlow-st., with desks, chairs, settees, &c., according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if deemed to the public interest so to do.
GEORGE H. CLARK, HERMAN GUTMAN, DANIEL SLOTE. } Committee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that DANIEL I. SANDFORD and CHARLES H. SANDFORD, partners of the Township of Manalapan, County of Monmouth, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Dated the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858. JAMES A. REID, Assignee.
N. B.—Claims may be handed to the Assignee, or to JOSEPH B. BEDLE, Counselor-at-law, Freehold, N. J.
d2-law-3wS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS holding claims and demands against Charles S. Matthews, of the City of New-York, incurred prior to the 30th day of September, 1857, are hereby required to present a detailed statement of their several demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December next, when the undersigned will make a final distribution of the assigned estate among those whose claims have been presented as hereby required.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1858. SACKETT L. DURYEE,
Assignee of Charles S. Matthews,
No. 34 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris—who is the first Venereal Surgeon living—and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including weaknesses, &c. Consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands, during the last seventeen years, in cases of scrofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS' Sarsaparilla, and take no other; you will find it fully merits the enviable reputation it has acquired.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

RICORD'S VELPEAU'S CIVIALE'S, ACton's, Curling's, and the venereal hospital practice of Paris and London. As some persons afflicted with seminal debility, and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs, may not be aware of the fact, Dr. LARMONT takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City whose connection with the European Hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases. All who have been unsuccessfully and barbarously treated with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, &c., will be presented with proofs by Dr. LARMONT that he will permanently cure them in the shortest possible time. Patients have private and separate rooms. Those living at a distance can be cured at Home, through the Express and Mail, as well and privately as at the Office, as the Medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness. Office No. 83 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y. Hours 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., at No. 456 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, and by CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all who have been lingering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Sure cure. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and other astonishing great remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M., daily.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 52 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 10½ to 2, and 6 till 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS
AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS TAPLING MALCOLM, STEWART REACH and WILLIAM HENRY BELL against HENRY CHELLINGWORTH.—To HENRY CHELLINGWORTH, the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 65 Merchants' Exchange, in said City, County and State, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and two cents, with interest from the 17th day of June, 1858, on two thousand and thirty-two dollars and eighty cents thereof; and from the 5th day of July, of the year last aforesaid, on fifteen hundred and twenty five dollars and seventy cents thereof; and from the 16th day of July, of said year, on thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents thereof; and from the 20th day of July, in said year, on twenty-five hundred and twenty-three dollars and fifty-six cents thereof; and from the 23d day of July, in said year, on eleven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents thereof; and from the 30th day of July, of said year, on sixteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents thereof; and from the 31st day of July, of said year, on one thousand and seventy-one dollars and twenty-five cents thereof; and from the 15th day of September, in said year, on eighteen hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, 1858. LAROCQUES & BARLOW,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d11-law6S*

SUPREME COURT.—PHINEAS NORTH against THE TORRINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 17, 1858.
BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of June, 1858. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,
n6 law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HUGH FITZPATRICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Greenwood & Tucker, Counsellors-at-Law, No. 355 Fulton-st., Halsey's Buildings, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Brooklyn, Nov. 15, 1858.
MARY FITZPATRICK, Administratrix of
n20-law6mS* Hugh Fitzpatrick, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LYDIA BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, being at the office of Q. McAdam, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1858.
LEVI H. STRATTON, Administrator with the will annexed of LYDIA BALL, deceased. je26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. FOWLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at her residence, No. 80 Columbia-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 30, 1858.
s4-law6mS* ELIZA C. FOWLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN RULLHAUSEN, late of the City of New-York, Sugar Refiner, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. [illegible] Cherry-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next. Dated New-York, Sept 17, 1858.
ANNA RULLHAUSEN, Administratrix.
s18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JAMES JOHNSTONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 183 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1858.
ROBERT R. BREESE, HENRY P. WEST, } Executors.
au28-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH RILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Alban P. Man, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before March 1, 1859.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1858.
BERNARD RILEY, HUGH DONOHUE, } Administrators.
au28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WOODWARD HUNT, late of Union County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 722 Third-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of —— next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1858.
[illegible]-law6mS* ROBERT BOWNE, Administrator.

FROM KANSAS.

Situation, Character and Prospects of Leavenworth City—General Speculation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1858.

More than one hundred thousand souls in Kansas already,—and ten thousand in Leavenworth City alone—a city not four years old! These are startling facts. Look at them a little in detail.

Leavenworth City is the most prominent object in Kansas. It lies side by side on the Missouri River with Fort Leavenworth, selected forty years ago by the most wise and eminent engineers, as commanding the great arteries and natural thoroughfares of the vast West beyond.

Fort Leavenworth is not now a post of defence, but a supply fort, or station, from which all the posts, stations and forts of the Rocky Mountains are supplied with men, provisions, and munitions of war. Here most of the new recruits are drilled, and to this place return to Winter quarters the many commands sent yearly against the Indians.

Strange as it may seem to an Eastern man, who thinks of the West as a great desert, it is nevertheless true that *Fort* Leavenworth—I do not now refer to the city—is a city of palaces rivaling the most magnificent hotels of Washington or New-York, and surrounding it is a Government farm of three thousand acres, under the best cultivation. Separated by this farm from the Fort is the City of Leavenworth. Like the Fort it is situated on ground gently ascending from the river, till at the distance of two or three miles it attains the height of six hundred feet above the Missouri. The summit of this high land is called *Pilot Knob* or *Mount Aurora*, and it sweeps in a semi-circle from near the river below the city to within half a mile of the river above the Fort which lies north of the city—thus surrounding the city and fort with a natural and most beautiful Boulevard whose summit is as smooth and beautiful as a shaded city green.

This summit is the general level of the whole country, and one may travel many tens of miles from it into the Territory southwest and north, and not ascend or descend ten feet, save where a stream has cut its bed, or the prairie rolls like the waves of the sea. Inclosed in this majestic circumvallation in the form of a half circle on one side and the Missouri River on the other, lies a gently sloping and rolling prairie from five to six miles in its greatest length, and from one to three miles in breadth, beautifully diversified with scattered majestic oaks and youthful groves in every direction. At one end of this beautiful plateau is situated this young giant of the west, the City of Leavenworth, and at the other the noble Fort, in itself a city, as I have said, of palaces, vast stone edifices and storehouses. From this place our Government has opened four or five great military roads, diverging from this common point like the ribs of a fan, and traversing the Territory in every direction—to the Rocky Mountains, Santa Fé, Salt Lake, California and Oregon. These roads are kept in admirable repair by the Government, and wherever streams are crossed, well-constructed and substantial bridges are thrown across if necessary.

The city proper is at present confined to a space about three-quarters of a mile wide and two miles long. But beyond this, even to the crown of Mount Aurora, the residences of citizens are pushing their way, and before three years are past it is probable the whole plateau will be thickly studded with buildings of which no city need be ashamed. The business streets of Leavenworth City are all graded, and most of them paved or macadamized. The business of the place is really immense. Those best acquainted with the business of the City are of opinion that nine-tenths of all the goods, merchandise, lumber, implements of agriculture and provisions that are brought into the Territory of Kansas are landed at this place.

The population is now full ten thousand, and has more than doubled in the last twelve months. And there have been more good buildings erected since last April than the city contained before. It supports four Daily newspapers and six Weekly journals. There are no less than eleven Church organizations, though but six edifices for worship. The country around is thickly settled for many miles and rapidly improving. Leavenworth, being situated on a great western bend in the Missouri, is nearer Lawrence and all towns on Kansas River, and in the central and southern portion of the Territory, than any other town on the Missouri River.

The transportation business from Leavenworth across the plains is immense. As early as the 1st of September the firm of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL had sent across the plains more than one hundred trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons each. The contracts of this firm alone with Government for this year amount to over $4,000,000. Besides this there are many private trains that transport goods to Santa Fé, Utah, and to other destinations, while at the same time Government is constantly sending off trains of mules with every detachment of troops.

A close scrutiny of the canvass of the Territory proves that we have over 20,000 legal voters, which should give *over* 100,000 souls. But the census taken a year ago last August made the number *then* over 70,000, besides the omitted districts; and the known increase of certain towns, counties and villages, make it well nigh absolute that I do not overrate the population at this day.

The discovery of gold at Pike's Peak is daily causing large accessions of people. Should the accounts of these discoveries not prove to be exaggerated Leavenworth City must become the San Francisco of the region. From these statements, which I have endeavored conscientiously not to exaggerate, you will agree with me that "Bleeding Kansas" is not in a syncope from loss of blood, but is already outstripping many of its older sisters in its growth and population. With your approval I shall continue my letters, picking up facts and statistics for your valuable paper in regard to all parts of the Territory; but for politics you must look to other sources, after saying that the status of the Territory as regards the institution of Slavery is as firmly and irrevocably fixed as that of the State of Vermont or Massachusetts. B.

Egypt and Palestine.

SECOND LECTURE OF THE HON. CALEB LYON.

The second lecture of the Hon. CALEB LYON on the Holy Land, was delivered under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association at Clinton Hall last evening. The audience quite filled the hall. The lecture,—which was much of it of a descriptive character,—was much more interesting than it can be made to appear in a report of limited length, and its delivery was earnest and effective. Mr. LYON has a pleasing voice, speaks fluently and often uses very felicitous language, and lectures as if he was so full of what he had to say that with difficulty he restrained his ideas within the limits to which his subject confined them. He took up the thread of the narrative of of his own travels in the East at Cairo where he dropped it at the close of his last lecture. He took his audience with him up the Nile to Thebes, and there tarried awhile among the ruins of Luxor; described its immense temple covering an area of 27 acres; its enormous obelisks; its appearance from without; the approach to it through seven miles of sphynxes, obelisks and petrified palm leaves; its gorgeous interior; the ornaments and hieroglyphics within; next the cemetry of the kings of Thebes, where the ancient monarchs rest in their alabaster sarcophagi; the hundred gates and other wonders of the city, which had no individual existence, he said, but was five different places all bearing the same name, were brushed up in passing. He described his journey up the Nile, where one found every comfort on the boats, to Cairo, with its 100,000 inhabitants, whose importance was given to it by MAHOMET ALI; and here he branched forth into the history of the poor Greek fisher boy, who at first the servant of the Arabs, at length found an opportunity to overcome the Mamelukes, improved it and slew them, (all but one whose Arab steed carried him away to tell the story of his comrades' fate,) took possession of Cairo's citadel, and reigned there; it was this MAHOMET I. that gave the British the right to cross to the Gulf of Suez, and so make their mail connections from Suez to Calcutta. Thence across the desert on a camel's back,—with a laughable account of his first attempt to mount one, and descriptions of the deceptive *mirage* and the pestilent *simoon*,—he took his hearers with him to "the Paradise of the Bedouins"—a lovely spot, on the verge of the desert, where perpetual roses bloom, and palm-trees vegetate luxuriantly. And in this connection he related how a curious Frenchman had dug deeply through the sandstone formations in other parts of the country, and had found fertile soil and leaves of palm beneath, proving that, before the upper rock was formed, these places, too, and the regions around Thebes, had bloomed like this garden. The mountains of Moab, with their palisades 2,000 feet high; the Dead Sea—670 feet lower than the low[illegible] on the face of the globe—the "silvery Jordan," and the luxuriant foliage on its banks, approached by moonlight—the unspeakably clear and bright moonlight of that clime—in April as balmy as our June, in company with a caravan of Mohammedans, who all rushed with wild haste to lave themselves in the sacred waters. And Bethlehem, with its grotto—than which no place of sacred history was better authenticated. Of all these places, and rivers, and mountains, the lecturer had something interesting to say, and at length he reached Jerusalem, whose points of interest had been so often described, he said, that he would speak of a few only. He had felt great interest in visiting the Jews of Jerusalem—there are six thousand of them there. He had gone to their wailing places—had viewed Siloa's Brook, the Lepers' Hospital, the Holy Sepulchre. He had descended into a well, and had [illegible] excavation, which was built on an [illegible], beneath which there was a hollow space where the preparations for building Solomon's temple might have been made and no sound of hammers heard in the city; so that, as was written, the temple might have arisen noiselessly. As AGASSIZ took a scale, and from it reproduced a fish, so an ingenious Frenchman had taken the *debris* of the site of Solomon's temple and reproduced the temple. Mr. LYON described a Jewish wedding at Jerusalem, which he had attended; the funeral of a Mohamedan, with its dozen hired mourners uttering hideous howls and tearing their hair and clothes furnished them for the occasion, and the ludicrous difficulties which he and his party had experienced in their endeavors to obtain admittance to the presence of the Pacha at Jerusalem. The officer of the Pacha informed them that his master couldn't see them because their titles were not long enough, for they had sent in their simple names. The Pacha's titles written made a string a fabulous number of inches in length. So Mr. LYON gave the officer the name of his friend, that of his native State, then added the United States, and the name of every State in the Union, and then commenced with the names of the towns and villages until he had made a title sixteen inches in length, and that was sent to the Pacha; but the dignitary, when he received this, was in another quandary. He feared he was not great enough himself to receive so distinguished a visitor. At length money effected an interview. The lecturer gave a humorous account of the Pacha, and his conversation with him, of his library of 4,000 books, none of which he ever read, of his knowledge of the existence of GEORGE WASHINGTON and his tender inquiry after the present health of the Father of his Country. Mr. LYON closed his lecture by descanting upon the characteristics of the Turks, their love for their mothers,—one who had taken the death of his wife with stolidity, but tore his hair and would not be comforted when his mother died. When asked why this was, said, "A man can have one thousand wives, but only one mother." Their literature, specimens of which, sentimental and funny, he recited, and their love for the marvelous. He closed by calling the attention to several specimens of Egyptian antiquities from the collection of Dr. ABBOT, which were on the desk before him.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board met at 3 P. M., yesterday, President PURDY in the Chair. A report from the City Chamberlain, showing the amount of payments made at his office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 9, 1858, inclusive, on account of appropriations for the support of the County Government for the year was read. The following are the items:

	Appropriations.	Payments.
Asylum for Idiots	$240 00	$240 00
Common Schools for State	238,063 90	230,339 21
County Contingencies	50,000 00	49,291 64
Coroner's Fees	20,000 00	15,293 61
County Jail	25,000 00	——
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,000 00	3,300 00
Institution for the Blind	1,100 00	500 00
N. Y. Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00	41,655 00
Officers' Fees	25,000 00	19,416 54
Police	888,548 60	888,672 27
Printing	15,000 00	2,763 02
Rents	15,000 00	345 00
Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents	8,000 00	8,000 00
State Tax	1,171,226 88	1,171,226 88
Salaries	342,451 63	193,550 52
Stationery	10,000 00	1,156 44
Supplies for Public Offices	10,000 00	7,197 56
Arrearages of 1857	83,598 13	94,557 83
County Clerk	13,350 00	11,487 46
Superior Court	6,600 00	5,633 32
Surrogate	13,000 00	11,442 95
Metropolitan Police Law Expenses	16,550 00	13,800 00
Register's Office	——	7,937 60
Supervisors, 1857	——	1,584 00
Court of Common Pleas	7,000 00	1,315 92
Election Expenses	——	12,607 76

It was directed that the document be entered at length on the minutes.

Alderman BLUNT, from the Committee on Annual Taxes, presented a report with regard to the bills of Charles W. Baker for stationery furnished for the County election. These bills were severally for $1,494 54 and $2,298 50. Among the items of the first bill was one for 175 Bibles at $1 apiece. Appended to the report of the Committee was a bill of the American Bible Society charging McSpedon & Baker 30 cents apiece for double the number of Bibles bought in two lots, 175 at a time. The report stated that the Committee had purchased many articles similar to those charged for in the bills, and had taken estimates for others, and recommended that the bill for $1,494 54 be reduced to $938 48, and that the bill for $2,298 50 be reduced to $737, and declared that this was a liberal price for the materials furnished. In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, it was resolved that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mr. BAKER, for $1,675 48, to be deemed full payment for all demands.

The bill of the Coroners, for holding *post-mortem* examinations, ($600,) was presented and laid over till next meeting, which it was resolved should take place next Friday, at 3 P. M.

Heavy Damages Against the City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Hilton and a Jury.

Petersen vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover the value of certain plans and specifications, made in 1851, in reference to the then contemplated rebuilding of Washington Market. This case was tried in this Court, in 1853, before Judge Ingraham and a Jury, but plaintiff was non-suited, under the provisions of the charter. The Court of Appeals subsequently reversed this decision, and the case came up again on Thursday, before Judge HILTON, when the plaintiff obtained a verdict in his favor of $14,337, with 3½ per cent. extra for interest.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. James T. Brady and Robt. B. Holmes; for the defendants, Mr. Richard Busteed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Wm. Reimer was yesterday tried for forgery in the second degree and acquitted.

Catharine Lacker pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence reserved. Her husband is now in the State Prison, on conviction for the same offence.

Michael Downs was placed at the bar charged with shooting Joseph Gahan, on the election day in November last, with a musket, with intent to kill him.

The facts of the case are these: The defendant, Downs, is a young Irishman of the Sixth Ward, who has recently disowned his former Democratic companions, and joined the Republicans. He is quite intelligent in appearance. A Republican in the Sixth Ward is a *rara avis*, but an Irish Republican was such an unaccountable phenomenon that the entire Ward was astounded. The honor of the "Sixth" was at stake. However, nothing was done towards the redemption of its fair fame, preserved so long in many a sanguinary encounter, beyond enthusiastic denunciation of the renegade Downs in bar-rooms, until the morning of Election Day, when, with an audacity beyond the comprehension even of Irishmen, he not only deposited his vote at the poll in Baxter-street, but proceeded to supply himself with a quantity of Republican tickets, and to peddle them around, soliciting each voter to deposit one of them in the ballot-box. The flesh and blood of the Sixth Ward could stand this insolence no longer than it took time to find brickbats. Downs was knocked down, kicked, and otherwise impressed with the fact that this is a free country, and that a man has a right to enjoy his own opinions. With the loss of some of his clothes and with more bruises than he could spare moments to count, he managed to flee from his antagonists, but plucking up courage, and aided by a revolver, he returned once more to his occupation of ticket-peddling. The former scene was renewed—only with greater violence; men, boys, even women, some two hundred in number, rushed upon him; he warned them to keep away, or he would injure some of them. They did not hear him, and he fired all the barrels of his revolver amongst them, with singular bad aim, however, for he did them no injury. Seeing that he had no longer any means of defending himself, they shouted, "Let us kill the d—d Black Republican —— ——," and charged upon him with redoubled force and greatly accelerated velocity. Downs took to his heels, and ran for some distance, when a friend, named Shay, handed him a musket. He took it, turned and fired upon his pursuers. The shots struck John Gahan, an employe in the Navy-yard, in the face and neck, causing serious wounds. Downs then made good his escape, until his subsequent arrest, and Gahan was taken to the City Hospital, where he remained some time. The testimony, taken yesterday, at the trial, was contradictory—the friends of Gahan, of course, making out the strongest case against Downs, and the friends of Downs making the act of shooting a clear case of self-defence. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Spencer, made an able speech for his client. The Recorder, in his charge to the jury, said that in all cases of this kind, it was in their power to find one out of five verdicts. *First*—The crime, as charged in the indictment, viz.; Guilty of felonious assault. *Second*—Of assault and battery, with intent to do bodily harm. *Third*—Of assault and battery. *Fourth*—Of a simple assault; and *Fifth*—Not guilty. In order to find the defendant guilty of the first of these, it must be such a case as, if he had been successful, and the complainant had died, it would have been a murder. They must, therefore, inquire whether at the time he fired the gun he had sufficient cause to fear for his life. During the day he had received much provocation from the mob, who were again in pursuit of him, and, if he thought his life was really in danger, he had a right to fire. But he must not merely have a naked belief. He must see some decided attempt on the part of his pursuers to take his life, or so violently injure him that his life would afterwards be in danger. The danger must be actual, imminent and urgent. Now, it appeared from some of that testimony, that the crowd had partly desisted from following him, when the musket was handed to him. If that were the case, was the firing necessary, in self-defence? If they were of opinion that there was reason, on the part of the prisoner, to fear for his life, the firing was justifiable; but if the pursuing party had desisted from the attack, he would not be justified. If he shot prematurely, before it was actually necessary so to defend himself, he would not be justified. If they were pursuing, but he could have escaped and got out of the way, he would not be justified. If they came to the conclusion that he fired the gun in a careless manner, evincing a depraved mind, then he is accountable for his act, and must be convicted. If they were of opinion that he acted under the impression that his life was really in danger, he must be acquitted.

The Jury retired shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., and were absent a long time. On returning into Court, they rendered a verdict of "Assault and battery" only. The prisoner will be sentenced on the last day of Term.

The Gold Mines at Cherry Creek, Nebraska.

From the Council Bluffs (Iowa) Nonpareil, Nov. 27.

The companies which left this city, Omaha and Florence, about the 22d September arrived at the mines on the 29th of October, making the entire distance, 567 miles, in about *thirty days*, including unavoidable detentions. One of the gentlemen, a Mr. RICHTMAN, who went out with the company from this city, returned on Tuesday last, 23d inst, making the return trip in eighteen days. He went and returned by the North Platte route. He arrived at the mines on the 29th of October, and left on the 5th inst. He brought back numerous letters from the members of the company to their friends in this city, and about $20 worth of Cherry Creek gold dust. He also brought us a letter from our regular correspondent, SAM. S. CURTIS, which will be found below. With regard to Mr. RICHTMAN'S statements of what he witnessed at the mines, we copy from the *Bugle* as follows:

"Mr. RITCHMAN says that the miners who have been there long enough to get permanently located and at work, are making, without the aid of long toms or rockers, from two dollars and fifty cents to twenty dollars per day.

While Mr. RITCHMAN was there he saw three dollars and fifty cents worth of gold washed out of a single panful of dirt.

The largest piece of gold found while he was there, that came under his notice, was worth forty-four cents. Old miners have prospected for round gold, and find it in several places, but always in small pieces. He thinks when the snow is melted off in the Spring, so that the miners can work in the gulches in the mountains, that round gold will be found in more abundance and in larger pieces."

By this arrival *direct from the mines*, we have indubitable evidence, that the gold diggins on the tributaries of the South Platte will pay as well as any ever yet discovered. There is no longer a peg to hang a doubt upon. The richness of the deposits have ceased to be a matter of speculation with the people of this city. They have to believe the evidence of their own friends and neighbors.

The following letter, from SAM. S. CURTIS, speaks for itself. To those acquainted with Mr. C. not a word is necessary to insure credence to his statements. To those unacquainted with him, we would say, that he is a son of Col. S. R. CURTIS, member of Congress from this district, and that any statement he may make can be relied upon to the letter.

WINTER QUARTERS, 2½ miles below Cherry Creek, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

Mr. EDITOR—My last was addressed to you from about the crossing of the South Platte, and I now have another opportunity of sending a few lines. We arrived here about 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, tired of travel, and very glad to reach our destination before the falling of the snow. Gold is found here everywhere, in small quantities, but the best diggings are on Dry and Cherry Creeks, and cannot be worked at present owing to the scarcity of water.

There is said to be some digging being done on the banks of the Platte, about ten miles above here, but the water is so cold that but little can be done. The ice is running in the morning, but still the miners are making in these diggings (which would not be worked in the Spring or Summer) from two to five dollars per day.

We feel perfectly satisfied with regard to the gold, and have but little fear of "Old Winter." We have as good a place to winter as could be found around Council Bluffs. It is a small bend of the Platte, filled with young cottonwood, from sixteen to eighteen inches in diameter, and will "cut" two or three house-logs to the tree.

Deer, antelope, turkey and sagehens are abundant, and there are some panthers and bears in the timber. There was a little fall of snow here about a week ago, which drove down some black-tailed deer from the mountains, and it is said that when cold weather comes on, they will be very plenty. It is late, and, as this must go in the morning, I must close. As soon as we are fixed for the Winter, I will write you more at length. Till then, yours truly,

SAM. S. CURTIS.

P. S.—*Sunday morning*—Snow ten inches deep.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.—Dr. HARTLEY, having been temporarily released from his duties in Philadelphia, in consequence of the destruction by fire of the Institution to which he was the head, begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special request, made arrangements to establish an Institution in New-York, and will receive calls during each morning, at No. 26 St. Mark's-place.

Dr. H. may here state, that he has no connection whatever with any persons advertising to cure deafness. Neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr. HARTLEY in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman.

W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with Dr. HARTLEY, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that we have disposed of our entire interest in the Lottery Grants held by us, as chartered by the States of Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, and Missouri, to the firm of WOOD, EDDY & Co., to take place Dec. 1, 1858. And we most cordially recommend our successors to our former friends and patrons, feeling assured that the business will be continued with the same integrity and promptitude which has characterized it as conducted by ourselves and predecessors for the last thirty-five years. GREGORY & MAURY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 15, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

FINE ARTS.

FREE EXHIBITION.

A fine collection of oil and water-color paintings now on view at

GURNEY'S, No. 707 BROADWAY.

The above collection consists of Landscapes, Marine, Genre and Sporting subjects, by some of the best American artists, and is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and purchasers. Open till 9 P. M.

GURNEY'S New Gallery,
No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COBB'S NEW STORY.—We understand that COBB is about writing a new local story, in which he intends to illustrate the sad effects of living above one's means, and show the necessity of economy, husbanding our resources, and above all, wearing a handsome and durable hat—such a hat, for instance, as is made by KNOX, the world-renowned hatter, of No. 212 Broadway. KNOX's hats are certainly the paragon.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE ZAVISTOWSKI TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS—Those twenty children of genius at Barnum's Museum—present, this afternoon and evening, a bill of overwhelming attention. A delightful ballet, a grand spectacle and a musical farce. All in one series of entertainments!

[Advertisement.]

STUPENDOUS BARGAINS!—Of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c. English Velvets, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts.; and All Wool Ingrains, 37 cts per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Blood is life; when this is thin and impoverished, or fevered and impure, we suffer all varieties of disorders. To effectually purify the blood, these pills only should be used. 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC AND FINE ART GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway, first block below New-York Hotel. Photographs, daguerreotypes, miniatures in oil, &c., &c. Gallery open till 9 P. M. for free inspection.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS.
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
North Britain	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Dec. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 22
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 22
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburg	Glasgow	New York	Nov. —
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 4
Weser	Bremen	New-York	Dec. 4
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Dec. 23
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Dec. 15
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Dec. 13
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Dec. 19

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 10.

$6,000 U. States 5s, '74..104⅛	25 Mil. & Mis. R.R. 14
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60...105½	50 do..........b3 14
1,260 Ind. St 2½.......60½	100 Dor. Free Stone Co. 6
50,000 Tenn. 6s, '90......94¼	100 Guilford Min. Co... 1⅛
15,000 do.........b60 94¼	200 N. Y. Cen. RR..... 84½
2,000 Vir. 6s............97¼	200 Harlem R. R. p..... 29½
10,000 Mis. St. 6s........89½	23 Hudson R. R...... 34
15,000 do..........89⅝	50 do..........s3 34¼
3,000 Louisiana S. 6s.. 95	100 Harlem R. R.....b3 12¼
2,000 N.Y.Cen.R.R.6s. 91	6 Third-av. R. R.....123½
1,000 F.R.R. C. bs. '71.. 43	200 Brooklyn C. R......113
10,000 H.R.RR.1st mtg.103	75 Del. L. & W. R.R..... 50
1,000 H.R.R.R.3d mtg. 75	200 Reading R. R....s60 51½
1,000 Har.R.R.3d m.bs. 67½	200 do.......... 52
9,000 L.C.&Mil.L.G.bs. 27½	100 do.........bnw 52
2,000 Chi. St.P.&F. Du. L.G.Bonds....... 14	1200 do.......... 52¼
8 Bank of Am.......113½	500 do.......... 52⅛
50 do............113¾	700 do........b60 52¼
60 Bk of St. of N. Y...102	900 do........s30 52
36 Bank of Com.......104¼	600 do.......at45 52
102 Am. Ex. Bank......106	100 do........s45 52
100 Penn. Coal Co. b60. 81	117 Mich. Cen. R. R..... 52¾
150 do.......b60 81¼	50 Mich.So.&N.I.R.R. 21⅜
150 Canton Co.........20⅞	500 do........s30 21⅛
7 Del.&H. Canal Co... 96¾	50 do........b30 21⅛
460 Pac. Mail S. Co..... 92½	220 do.........b3 21⅛
100 do.......... 92¼	200 Mich.So.&N.Ia.G.S. 51¼
31 do.......... 92	350 do.......... 51⅛
350 do........s60 90½	250 do.......... 51
50 do........b60 92¼	100 do........s60 50½
675 do.......... 84¼	50 do........s15 50¾
150 do........s10 84¼	50 Panama R. R...b60 119¾
950 do.........b3 84¼	24 Cleve.Col.& Cin. R. 94¾
200 do........s10 84½	100 Gal. & Chi. RR..s10 73⅜
100 do........s30 84	50 do.......... 73⅜
200 do.......... 84½	100 do........b60 73⅜
200 do........b60 84⅝	200 Clev.& Tol. RR s30 32⅜
400 do........b60 84¾	500 do........b60 32⅜
150 Erie Railroad...... 18	100 do........b10 32⅛
50 do.......... 18⅛	500 do.......... 32⅛
300 do........b60 18⅛	50 Chi. & Rk. I. RR.. 62⅜
100 do........b10 18	100 do........b60 62⅜
50 do........b30 18	50 do........s10 62⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mis. St. 6s....s10 89¾	750 N. Y. Cen. R. R.... 84⅛
50,000 do.......... 89⅞	100 do........b60 84⅛
1,000 L.E.&W. 1st m.bs. 73½	100 do........s30 84⅛
2,000 M. C. R. 8 p. c, 1st m. S. F. C. bs. 95½	100 do........s10 84⅜
7,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m.. 76	100 do........b30 84⅜
40 People's Bank......104	100 do........s60 84
50 Cumberland pref.... 21½	350 do........s15 84¼
150 Pacific M. S. Co. b60 90⅞	850 do.........s3 84⅜
95 do........b60 91	500 do.........b3 84⅜
150 do........s60 90	200 Reading R. R...s30 51⅞
50 do.......... 90½	100 do........s10 52
200 Erie Railroad...... 18	500 do.......... 52⅛
300 do........b60 18	100 do........b10 52⅛
100 do.......... 17⅞	200 do........b30 52⅛
150 Hud. Riv. R.R..b60 34¼	550 M.S.&N.Ia.G'td stk. 50
100 Harlem R. Pref. s30 29½	100 do.........b7 50
100 do........b60 29⅝	50 Ill. Cen. R.........76¼
50 Mich. Cen. R....... 52½	100 Gal. & Chicago RR. 73⅜
100 do........b60 52⅜	100 Chic. & R.I.RR..... 62¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s...... 89¾	20 Atlantic Bank..... 84½
1,000 LaC.&Mil. R. 7s.. 27½	10 Marine Bank....... 87
2,000 LaC.&M.R.8s,l.g. 14½	5 Pac. M. S. Co....... 92
1,000 Lee Co., Iowa, 8s. 50	10 Col. Marine Ins. Co. 107½
4,000 Nash. & C. R. 6s. 70	10 Hope F. Ins. Co.... 95
3,000 R. & Miss.R. f.m. 25	10 Arctic F. Ins. Co... 109¼
1,000 Keokuk City 8s.. 45	5 Rep. F. Ins. Co..... 102
2,000 Sci. & H.V.R. 7s.. 20	5 Am. Ex. Bank..... 106
10 Am. Ex. Bank......106	20 East River Bank... 93
10 Bk. of New-York..110½	5 Eagle Fire Ins. Co.. 152
12 Hanover Bank...... 89	

FRIDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Stock Exchange gained additional strength to-day, both in prices and the extent of dealings. There is a steady, though not rapid, appreciation of New-York Central and Reading on the Share list, and of Virginias and Missouris on the State Bond list, and the firmness in these leading Stocks imparts a firm tone to the whole market. The principal exception this afternoon is the Guaranteed Michigan Southern, influenced probably by the fact that the Board of Directors are now in session, and may discuss the proper mode of arranging that portion of the earnings of the Road which ought to belong to this particular interest. The Stock dropped to 50 ₩ cent. The sales through the day of New-York Central were at 54½@¼@⅜@½, closing 84⅜@½ ₩ cent. on a business of about 8,000 Shares. Reading advanced to 52@52¼ ₩ cent. The closing of the Canals and the sharp turn in the Winter weather have improved the prospects of the Coal trade over this Road, and also over the Delaware and Lackawanna, whose Shares have sold privately within a day or two at 50 ₩ cent. They fell during the crisis, and on the suspension of payments by the Company, to 10 ₩ cent., and the Bonds in proportion. The first issue of the latter have risen to 87½ ₩ cent. Of the Western Roads there was a steady tone in Galena and Rock Island, and a good demand for Michigan Central and Toledo. The prevailing account on the Street in nearly all these is on the *Bear* side; so that prices are sustained by occasional outside orders, and by a few parties in the Board who think that the Roads have seen their worst receipts, or will have done so after the Winter months. Illinois Central has advanced to 76¼ ₩ cent. Hudson River shows increased firmness and sold at 34½ ₩ cent, and the third Mortgage 76 ₩ cent. The dealings on Pacific Mail were quite erratic again; opening 92½, large sales, and falling off to 90 in the afternoon. Erie shares somewhat firmer and sales to the amount of 1200 or 1500 shares. There was a free demand for Missouri Sixes; the price advancing to 89⅞ ₩ cent. The Bank of Commerce sent word to the Stock Exchange Board that the January interest on the Missouri Debt will be anticipated at once at the Bank, to any party presenting $1000 in coupons, by deducting the intermediate interest. There has at no time been any real doubt as to the prompt payment of the whole interest. For Virginias 97⅜ ₩ cent was bid this afternoon. The general market closed firm.

Business in Money is very quiet to-day. The Stock Brokers are light borrowers at present, the movement in nearly all the dividend securities being rather from than to the Street. The sums held under hypothecation of Missouri Sixes and New-York Central shares, which are among the most actively dealt in at the Board, are greatly reduced, as compared with the business done in this way, for account of the Brokers, two or three months ago. And a good many parcels of Railway Bonds, held through the crisis, on the Street, such as Harlems, Hudsons, &c., have been distributed, the public having come in as buyers again after prices were reëstablished. The Bill-Brokers are getting a fair amount of prime paper, 60 days to 6 months, the shortest of which they replace at Bank on very moderate terms. The Specie movement this week is not important. The Sub-Treasury balance is down to $5,835,152. The falling off for the week will be about $600,000, or about equal to the additional sums which have gone South. The *Moses Taylor*, from Aspinwall, will be due by Monday afternoon, with the large California remittance of November 25, already reported as having passed down the Pacific. The Exchanges for the *Arago*, sailing to-morrow for Havre and Southampton, are done at 109¼@109⅜ on London—in some cases 109½ for choice standard bills, and f.5.18¾@f.5.15 to the dollar. The demand for London runs upon Southern Bank bills and Southern Bank indorsements—mostly at 109¼ ₩ cent. French bills are abundant, coming forward from nearly all the Cotton ports.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned in November $383,159, as against $361,443 same month last year. The Wabash Valley earned $62,951, against $57,584. The Norwich and Worcester $27,014, against $17,140.

Annexed is the general statement of the condition of the Second-avenue Railroad on the 1st of November:

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Construction	$374,801	Real Estate	$36,460
487 Horses and 70 Cars	103,353	Cash on hand	5,038
Debts, &c.	26,415	Other Assets	1,270
Total			$1,046,837
Capital Stock			800,000
Less unissued			172,800
Total			$627,200
Funded Debt			350,000
Floating Debt			19,000
Surplus Income Account			50,637
Total			$1,037,837

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1857		$222,000
Receipts for the year ending Sept. 30, 1858		225,232
October, 1858		22,712
Total		$470,043
Working Expenses and Floating Debt paid	$376,170	
Working Expenses for October	12,023	
Two Dividends, 2 ₩ cent. each, July and October	25,088	
Three Months' Interest on Funded Debt	6,125—	419,406
Surplus		$50,637

In the case of the conflict of process against the assets of the Ohio Trust Company at Cincinnati, Judge MCLEAN, of the Federal Court, has decided:

"The view of the learned Judge who presided in the Superior Court, seems to be, that in disregard of the Federal Powers conferred on the Courts of the United States, a State Court may draw into its jurisdiction the assets of the Trust Company, and administer them under the code, on the ground that a petition has been filed and a summons issued. There is believed to be no authority for the exercise of such jurisdiction under our system. And confident we are, that under the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress, this cannot be done. It, in fact, would be a subversion of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress, in regard to Federal jurisdiction. If anything is to survive the code and the judicial power of the Union, it is the right of citizens of other States, and the citizens and subjects of foreign Governments to sue in the Federal Courts. It is true they may sue in the State Courts, but there is no power in a State which can coerce them to do so. And if sued in a State Court the right of appeal is given. This was one of the great objects attained in the establishment of a Federal Judiciary. In numerous cases the Supreme Court has said, 'In all the States the equity law recognized by the Constitution and by acts of Congress, and modified by the latter, is administered by the Courts of the United States.' Nevas *vs.* Scott, 19 Curtis, 482; 13 Howard, 268.

In the case of Shelby *vs.* Bacon, 10 How. 71, this Court say they have no doubt the complainant may file his bill in the Circuit Court. And they say, 'suppose the assignee had reduced to possession the whole amount of the assets of the Bank of the United States, chartered by Pennsylvania, and held them ready for distribution, could it be doubted that the complainant would have a right to file his bill in the Circuit Court not only to establish his claims against them, but also for a proportionate share of the assets.' This shows that the courts of the United States, in the discharge of their duties, are bound to carry out their constitutional powers in regard to the claims of non-resident citizens and foreigners, without the aid of the State courts. Spinning & Brown, in the Superior Court, rested alone on their petition and summons. Bell & Grant filed their bill in the Clerk's office, and issued their subpœna, and it was served on five of the defendants, before any process was served by Spinning & Brown. That the jurisdiction attached under the process of Bell & Grant is undoubted. And it is equally clear, and indeed is not denied, that the assignees were enjoined by the Circuit Court, and ordered to hold the assets subject to the further order of this Court. This order being prior to the action of the Superior Court, and being in exact conformity with the special orders in Eden on Injunction, and with the rule of Lord Eldon, settles this controversy. And there was an appearance of counsel in behalf of the assignees. The proceedings were in rem. Nothing more was wanting. We do not doubt that in the hurry and confusion of the hour, the Superior Court mistook the effect of the order of this Court, and that they will direct the Receiver to restore the assets to the possession of the Receiver of this Court. It is clear, as we think, that the Superior Court had no power to interfere with these assets, 'after the assignees had been directed to hold them, subject to the further order of this Court.' The Receiver of the Superior Court was undoubtedly a trespasser, in removing the assets, and taking them into his own possession, but believing that he acted in good faith in obeying the order of the Superior Court, which as we suppose, was made under an erroneous impression, as to the effect of that order, we shall exonerate the Receiver from all responsibility, on the return of the assets to the possession of the Receiver of this Court. It would be painful for us to take any further step in this cause, but not doubting that the assets of the Trust Company are vested in this Court, by the first service of the process in this Court, through which its jurisdiction attached, and by its proceeding in rem, which 'enjoined the assignees from disposing of these assets, and ordering them to hold the assets, subject to the further order of the Court,' and in virtue of these proceedings, the Superior Court could have no rightful jurisdiction, we are constrained, by a sense of duty, to require the return of the assets by the Receiver of the Superior Court, to the possession of the Receiver of this Court."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Entered at the Port	$1,700,333	$727,772	$480,191
Thrown on market	1,155,488	448,141	500,779
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$89,587,135	$89,357,309	$56,151,120
Thrown on market	87,774,198	80,645,665	63,998,534

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	447	$200,494	91	$28,562	115	$34,389
Man. of Cotton	503	79,865	168	34,581	109	22,161
Man. of Silk	118	62,104	19	16,633	27	15,638
Man. of Flax	151	31,992	19	5,985	103	20,603
Miscellaneous	121	21,992	1	93	199	11,651
Total	1,340	$396,337	298	$83,854	553	$104,442
		83,854				396,337
Total Entered		$480,191	Total Marketed.			$500,779

Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS notice an improvement in prices of some sizes of Land Warrants, with, however, a quiet market. They now quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, ₩ acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, ₩ acre	84	87
120 acre warrants, ₩ acre	78	82
160 acre warrants, ₩ acre	83	86

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD EARNINGS IN NOVEMBER.

	1858.	1857.
From Passengers	$36,272 19	$40,475 54
From Freight	49,766 16	37,938 99
From other sources	1,286 32	1,150 00
Total	$87,324 67	$79,564 53

Increase in November, 1858, $7,760 14.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858.

Real Estate—FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. LUDLOW sold house and lot No. 2 Bond-street, under foreclosure—the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company *vs.* WM. BURDELL—lot 26x100 feet. Bought by A. S. HOPE for $23,000.

In a case of division to close an estate, Mr. MULLER sold the following property: No. 79 Division-street, 25x66 feet, two-story brick-front house, SUSAN S. WHITE, $5,500: No. 81 Division-street, adjoining, 25x50 feet, 2½-story frame house, EDWARD LUDLAM, $4,620; No. 92 James-street, 25x100 feet, two houses and a stable, H. S. FEARING, $6,525.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of three lots on Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-fourth-street, for $3,500 each.

We report the sale of 17 lots on the north side of Seventy-fifth-street, 175 feet east of Fifth-avenue, at $2,000 each, GEORGE CURTIS, seller.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, the market closing with an advance of ⅛c.; Middling, 11⅛c.@11⅜c. The sales of the week add up 59 000 bales, and the exports 615,600. The receipts of the week foot up 59,500, against 59,000 for the corresponding week of last year. Total exports to date, 469,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 204,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 591,500 bales; stock, 314,500, against 259,000 last year. SUGAR dull and declined ⅛c.; sales at 5⅛c. MOLASSES, 27½c. FLOUR firm at $5 25. LARD in kegs, 12c. COFFEE firm at 11c.; the sales of the week foot up 15 000 bags, and the receipts 19 500. Stock, 23,000 bags, against 119,500 bags last year. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool unchanged, and to Boston, ⅜c. STERLING EXCHANGE, 108@108¾, and with bills of lading, 106½@107½; drafts on New-York at 60 days, 2½ ₩ cent., and at sight 1 ₩ cent. discount.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,400 bales, at prices ranging from 10½c.@11½c.—the market closing firm.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Dec. 10.

COTTON firm. Sales, to-day, 980 bales.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR firm. Hogs very dull and lower; sales 1,800, at $5 50@$6 25 for light, and $6 50@$7 for heavy. At the close, the price for those weighing 240@250 lbs. was $6 75, but it was not obtainable. *Receipts to-day*—5,000. MESS PORK—$17 50 for choice brands; $18 for delivery in March. LARD dull, at 11c. WHISKY unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at unchanged prices. The sales of the week sum up 22,500 bales, and the receipts 29 000, against 17,750 for the corresponding week of last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 115,500 bales. Stock, 117,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 9.

Sales of COTTON to-day 1,400 bales, the market closing firm; sales of the week, 14,000 bales, and receipts of same time, 14,500 bales; middling fair is quoted 11⅞c.@11⅜c. Stock in port 59 000 bales; increased receipts at all Southern ports 621 000 bales. EXCHANGE on London 108½; Francs 5.20@5 22½. FREIGHTS to Europe drooping.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Dec. 9.

FLOUR firm. WHISKY steady at 22½c. HOGS dull and declining in price, and holders anxious to sell. The sales are 2,600, at $6 75@$7 for heavy Hogs, and $6 50 for light. MESS PORK $18, deliverable in March; $17 50 for lots on the spot. LARD dull at 11c. Weather very favorable.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 12½@$5 37½. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Red, $1 24@$1 28; White, $1 37@$1 42. CORN advanced; sales 4,000 bushels; New Yellow, 54c.@70c.; White, 64c. WHISKY firm, 25c.@26c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 10.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95½; Reading Railroad, 26¼; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 11¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¼.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—E. M. Gamil, F. B. Provost, Wm. Pembroke, H. E. Howard, H. Lowry, W. C. Graham, J. W. Alston, Mrs. M. Meeker, M. Stone, and 12 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon sets....10 23

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 11 | Gov. Island 12 00 | Hell Gate.... 1 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, W. S. Drayton.

Steamer Parkersburg, ——, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Tornado, Mumford, Mobile, W. T. Frost; Nonpariel, Green, San Francisco, Wells & Emanuel; Comet, Todd, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Arctic, Zerega, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; L. Spaulding, Ames, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; C. Grinnell, Spencer, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark W. O. Alden, Megill, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Brigs Commonwealth, (Br.,) Hiltz, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Alma Krabel, Nassau, N. P., J. R. Bacon; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Wabash, Hodsdon, St. Jago, W. W. Russell.

Schooners Laura Gertrude, Elwood, Charleston, Dollner, Potter & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; M. A. Hildreth, Hildreth, Providence, J. B. Edwards; B. B. Bean, Merrill, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; M. J. Carlton, Shaler, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Kate Stewart, Mather, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman.

Sloop J. Cottrell, Hotchkiss, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. Ludlam.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Island Belle, Sanders, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Thomas Swann, Ramsay, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Turk's Island Nov. 20, and 36 hours from the Breakwater, (where she put in, 6th inst., for a harbor,) with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to J. E. Ward. Experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Webber, Norfolk, and 45 hours from the Breakwater, with cotton to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather—split foresail.

Brig Ocean Bird, Rogers, Cape St. Paul, W. C. A., Sept. 14, via Newport 3 ds., (where she put in, in distress, with palm-oil, &c., to C. Durand.

Schr. Commercio de Arroyo, (Span.) Manfervon, Arroyo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to S. S. Dona Tivirio. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c. Has had on board 3 days a Philadelphia pilot, to bring the vessel to this port, the captain being unacquainted with the coast.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Douglass, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Wm. B. Jenkins, Martin, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Watson & Mears.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour, &c., to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Anna Smith, Smith, Wilmington, Del., for New-Haven.

Schr. Benj. Browning, Lanfair, Virginia, for New-Haven, with oysters.

Schr. Ann Turner, Gifford, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Melvin, Dover, Del., with grain to order.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hallett, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Grace Girdler, Paine, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. J. Cadwallader, Gordon, Phila., for Boston.
Schr. James English, Neal, Phila., for New-Haven.
Schr. Only Son, Soule, Egg Harbor, with wood.
Schr. E. Chester, Brower, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. North Pacific, Maury, Philadelphia, for Provid'e.
Schr. Belle, Cuvorhy, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Caliphee, Caliphee, Virginia, with oysters.
Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, Rondout, coal, for Boston.
Schr. Chas. Moore, Ingersoll, Phila., for Bridgeport.
Schr. Wm. P. Dolliver, Doane, Phila., for Saco.
Schr. H. B. Gibson, Crocker, Phila., for New-London.
Schr. Sophie Ann, Smith, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr. Jos. H. Risley, Floyd, Phila., for Providence.
Schr. A. H. Brown, Endicott, Phila., for Dighton.
Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to W.

☞ The Semphore at the Highlands reports no inward-bound vessels in sight at sunset.

Sailed.

Ships American Union, Hubbard, Mobile; Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, do. Brigs Sheet Anchor, Dunham, Jacksonville; Julia, Sheffield, St. Johns, P. R.

By Telegraph.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 10—Arr. brig Planet, Johnson, from Bissau, for Salem; reports that at midnight of 23d ult., lat. 8 25, lon. 64 41, fell in with a large vessel on fire, main and mizzen masts gone, foremast and bowsprit standing; had double topsail-yards, foremast white, with bright masthead, bowsprit black; no name on quarter or bows: no one on board.

NEWPORT, Dec. 10—Arr. 9th, P. M. brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Providence, for New-York; schrs. Open Sea, Sawyer, do., for Jacksonville; Oliver Speiman, Albany, for Providence; Favorite, Nickerson, New-York, for Chatham; Elisha Brooks, Gardiner, New-York; sloops Neptune and Home, of Elizabethport, Willard, New-York.

Dec. 10—Arr. schr. Ann Maria, Hawkins, from Elizabethport.

A fore-and-aft schooner, name unknown, went ashore, on the morning of the 10th inst., on the N. W. part of Block Island. She has a cargo of pig iron. No particulars as yet.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10—Arr. ship Ohio, from Havre.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10—Arr. ships Guttenburg, fm. Liverpool; Realm, from Boston; Maid of Orleans, and Pelican State, from New-York. Barks New Light, and Rebecca, from Rio; Undine, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 9—Arr. ships ——, Tucker, fm. Wiscasset; Fairfield, from New-York.

HAMPTON ROADS, Dec. 10—Arr. brig Seguin, from Baltimore, bound to Havana, leaking. There are a large number of vessels in the Roads.

BOSTON, Dec. 10—Arrived at Provincetown, last night, brig Planet, from Bissau, with loss of foretopmast and part of main rigging, and crew sick.

Off Chatham—Ship Fleetwood, from Calcutta, in tow of steamer R. B. Forbes.

NORFOLK, Dec. 10—Arr. in Hampton Roads, Bremen ship Roland, from Calcutta.

Miscellaneous.

HYANNIS, Dec. 10—The brig Castilian, Capt. Maverick, of Harpswell, Me., from Havana for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, went ashore, on the night of the 8th ult., on Gravel Island Rip, N. W. of Nantucket. She lies easy, and when lightened will probably be got off.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

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Is the only article for CONSUMPTION
That has ever
Sustained a reputation for that disease.

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FOR CONSUMPTION.
It cures by promoting in the fullest sense
A restorative process in the system.

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We have no hesitation in saying that
CONSUMPTION
Can always be alleviated by the use of it.

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No article could have sustained the reputation
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As this has without being possessed of great merit.

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All should try it.
To be convinced of its efficacy in
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL
NOURISHES THE BODY,
Which increases in vigor, and
DIMINISHES THE COUGH, &c.

RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL
Diminishes and cures
NIGHT-SWEATS, COLDS AND COUGHS,
And should be used by all the afflicted.

RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL.
The action on the System
is very simple, combining
Nutritious with Medical qualities.

RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL
FOR CONSUMPTION.
It reforms the waste of the system while removing the disease.

RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL
Should be tried by
EVERY ONE THAT IS SUFFERING FROM A
COLD, COUGH, &c.

RUSHTON'S COD-LIVER OIL
Is used for all
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS,
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Is put up in flat Bottles, with
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of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

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TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY.
THIS EVENING,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard. Mr. Jefferson	Lieut. Vernon...Mr. Levick
Lord Dundreary. Mr. Sothern	Florence. Miss Laura Keene
Coyle...........Mr. Burnett	Augusta. Miss Effie Germon
Abel Murcott. Mr. Couldock	Georgiana......Mrs. Sothern
Binney..........Mr. Peters	Mary Meredith. Miss Stevens
Mrs. Mountchessington..........Miss Mary Wells	

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Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge; 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.